

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 582.

AUGUST 31, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

RAY SOCIETY, established 1844, for the Publication of Works on Natural History.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Ray Society will be held at Manchester, during the meeting of the British Association, on FRIDAY, September the 6th, at 5 p.m.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The BRITISH MUSEUM will be CLOSED on the 2nd, and RE-OPENED on the 9th September, 1861. In the interval between those dates no visitor whatever can possibly be admitted. August 27, 1861. A. PANIZZI, Principal Librarian.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The Prospectus for 1861-62 of the different Departments is now ready, and will be sent free of charge; also the Syllabus of the Evening Classes, price 3d. by post; and the Calendar for 1861-62, price 3s. by post. Apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London, putting the word "Prospectus" outside the cover. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—The ELECTION to the PROFESSORSHIP of ARABIC and HINDUSTANEE will be held on THURSDAY, October 10th, 1861.

Candidates are requested to send their applications and testimonials on or before that day to the Registrar of the University, from whom further particulars may be learned. By order, JAMES H. TODD, D.D., Registrar. Trinity College, July 1, 1861.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of MINES.

Director, SIR RODRICK IMPEY MURCHISON, D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S., &c. During the Session, 1861-62, which will commence on the 7th of October, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:

1. Chemistry.—By A. W. Hofmann, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.
2. Metallurgy.—By John Percy, M.A., F.R.S.
3. Natural History.—By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy.—By Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S.
5. Mining.—By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
6. Geology.—By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
7. Applied Mechanics.—By Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S.
8. Physics.—By J. Tyndall, F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Binn. The Fee for Students desirous of becoming Associates, is 30l. in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of 20l. exclusive of the Laboratories.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the Laboratory of the School), under the direction of Mr. Hofmann, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy.

Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 1l. 10s. and 3l. each.

Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consul, acting Mining Agents, and Managers, may obtain Tickets at reduced prices.

Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil Teachers, and others engaged in Education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced fees.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.

For a prospectus and information apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn-street, London.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.—MANCHESTER MEETING, 4th to 11th September, 1861.—Reception Room, The Portico, Manchester.

President.—WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

The objects of the Association are: "To give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry; to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British Empire with one another and with foreign philosophers; to obtain a more general attention to the objects of science, and a removal of disadvantages of a public fund which impede its progress."

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Wednesday, 4th September.—Opening Meeting and President's Address, at 8 p.m., in the Free-trade-hall.

Sectional Meetings daily, as usual, from the 5th to the 10th inclusive.

Wednesday, 11th September.—Concluding General Meeting, in the Free-trade-hall.

Thursday, 8th September.—Soirée (Microscope), in the Free-trade-hall.

Friday, 6th September.—Evening Discourse.

Saturday, 7th September.—Soirée (Telegraphs), in the Free-trade-hall.

Monday, 9th September.—Evening Discourse.

Tuesday, 10th September.—Soirée (Field Naturalists' Society), in the Free-trade-hall.

On Thursday, the 12th September.—Important excursions.

Gentlemen desirous of attending the Meeting may make their choice of being proposed as life members, paying 10l. as a composition, or annual subscribers, paying an admission fee of 1l. and (additional) 1l. annually, or associates for the meeting, paying 1l.

Ladies may become members on the same terms as gentlemen; or ladies' tickets (transferable to ladies only) may be obtained in the reception room, by members, on payment of 1l. Life members receive gratuitously the reports of the Association which may be published after the day of payment.

Annual subscribers receive gratuitously the report of the Association for the year of their subscription, and for every following year of subscription without intermission. Associates for the Meeting are entitled to the report of the Meeting, at two-thirds of the publication price.

In order to facilitate arrangements for the Meeting, it is desirable that applications for tickets should be made as early as possible.

Forms of proposals will be supplied in the reception room during the meeting; or the names of candidates for admission may be transmitted to the Local Secretaries.

As the funds which the Association has to expend for its scientific objects consists only of the payments made by its members and associates, it is particularly desirable that every opportunity should be taken of increasing their number.

Compositions and subscriptions of new members or associates will be received by the Local Secretaries until the commencement of the meeting; afterwards, as well as the subscriptions and arrears of former members, by the Local Treasurer.

For information respecting the local arrangements, application may be made by letter addressed to any of the Local Secretaries for the meeting, at the Portico, Manchester.

R. D. DARSHIRE, ALFRED NEILD, ARTHUR RANSOME, H. E. ROSCOE, } Local Secretaries for the Meeting.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The DAHLIA SHOW, at South Kensington, WEDNESDAY WEEK, September 11.

Doors open at One o'clock. Tickets 2s. 6d. each; on the day, 3s. 6d.; to be had at the Gardens, and of the principal Librarians and Music-sellers.

THE ELECTRO PRINTING BLOCK

COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Burleigh-street, Strand, London, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of SEPTEMBER, 1861, at TWELVE o'clock, for considering a statement of the proceedings of the Company since the last extraordinary general meeting, and for the purpose of passing a resolution confirming, or otherwise, the purchase made by the Directors on behalf of the company of certain shares late the property of the Patentee. By order of the Board, FREDERICK PENNY, Secretary. Burleigh-street, Strand, 28th August, 1861.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, and FROM ANY CAUSE, may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 3l. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1000l. at death by Accident, or 6l. weekly for injury. No extra premium for Volunteers. One Person in every Twelve insured is injured yearly by Accident. 75,000l. has been already paid as compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 3, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income 40,000l.—Capital One Million.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64 Cornhill, E.C., January 1861.

THE PRESS.

MANUSCRIPTS PREPARED

for Publication, and Proof Sheets Corrected, by a gentleman of very great experience in literary and publishing matters. The best advice to authors. Terms moderate. Address "DELTA," 8, Newcastle-street, Strand.

THE PRESS.—An EDITOR of ability

and many years' experience on the Press, just disengaged, seeks EMPLOYMENT as Editor or Sub-Editor of either a Metropolitan or Provincial Journal. Is an able writer, is well up in all the duties and details of a newspaper-office, and would be content with a moderate salary.

Address "W. R." (No. 589), Currier Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Could bring many advertisements to a respectable paper.

NEWSPAPER REPORTER and ASSISTANT EDITOR WANTED, immediately, for a provincial journal.

Letters, stating qualifications, age, salary required, and references, to be addressed to "M. W.," Mr. White's, 33, Fleet-street, London.

A VACANCY will shortly occur for a SUB-EDITOR and REPORTER for a first-class provincial paper. The salary is 1300l. per annum. He must have some literary attainments, as the situation may be considered in every respect permanent. None need apply who cannot give the most satisfactory testimonials for ability, punctuality in the discharge of his duties, and gentlemanly conduct.

Address "X. Y.," Messrs. Eyre and Co.'s, 32, Boulevard-street, E.C.

TO FOREMEN of NEWSPAPER PRINTING OFFICES.—WANTED, immediately, a person thoroughly qualified to act as FOREMAN of a newspaper office. Must be acquainted with jobbing work. The paper (eight pages, with a supplement) is published weekly.

Address "M. B.," Messrs. Hammond and Nephew's, 27, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE ARTS.

TURNER, R.A.—A very fine PAINTING

—Sunset at Sea, etched in the Liber Stadium—on SALE, at BRYANT'S Gallery, St. James's-street.

FOR SALE, 10 cases, containing PLASTER CASTS, forming together a Topographical Plan of India in bas-relief, also map of the same. By an Italian Artist. Apply at E. and F. H. VALENTINE'S, 6, Shoreditch.

SALOON for ARTS and ANTIQUITIES.

A rich Collection of Antiquities, Old and Modern Paintings, Water-Colour Drawings, Engravings, Sculptures, Wood Sculptures, Armour, Carved Frames, Gems, &c. &c. is OPEN at Briener-street, 40. MUNCH, HERR SPENGLER, Proprietor. Commissions for purchase at public sales will be conscientiously executed.

The proprietor is permitted to refer to the CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, as voucher for his respectability.

MUSIC.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Dr. WYLDE'S

PIANOFORTE MATINEES will commence on SATURDAY, August 31.

Particulars can be obtained of Mr. AUSTIN, Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, W.

THE ARION. Conductor, Mr. ALFRED

GILBERT.—FIRST REHEARSAL for the season, SATURDAY, September 7, at 9, Conduit-street, W.

All communications to be addressed to the Conductor, 12, Berners-street, W.

MR. ELLIS ROBERTS, Harpist to his

Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will give his MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT at Llangollen, Monday, Sept. 2nd; Tuesday, Ryl; Wednesday, Denbigh; Thursday, Llandudno; Friday, Llanrwst; Vocalist, Miss Topham.

121, City-road, E.C.

TO LIBRARY INSTITUTIONS.—Mr.

C. FABIAN is open to ENGAGEMENTS to deliver his NEW LITERARY and VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT, assisted by Miss Nina Vincent.

Address Fox's Music Repository, Gloucester-place, Brixton, S.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Miscellaneous Books.—Four days' Sale.

MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL, by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on MONDAY, September 2, and three following days, a large COLLECTION of BOOKS, in all classes of Literature, English and Foreign—Books of Prints—History and Topography—Theology, Works of the Fathers of the Church—Jurisprudence—Bibliography, &c.—Music (Burney's History, Mus. Ant. Soc. Publications, &c.) Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Music and Musical Instruments, including the Library of an Amateur, consigned from Yorkshire.

MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL, by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on FRIDAY, September 6, and following day, a large COLLECTION of MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC, comprising valuable full scores of Operas and Oratorios, many of which are not published in this country; Instrumental Music; Capital Modern Operatic and Sacred Music, arranged for full orchestra; Theory and History, including some scarce and curious publications; Early English and Italian Vocal Music; a few curious Manuscripts, &c.; together with a Collection of Musical Instruments, Pianofortes, Violins, Violoncellos, &c. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

SOUTHGATE and BARRETT beg to

return their best thanks to their friends and connection for the support received during the past Season, and take this opportunity of announcing, that they are preparing for SALE by AUCTION, in OCTOBER NEXT, the entire remaining Copies of numerous finely Illustrated and Illuminated Works, important Galleries and Books adapted for presentation; also a most Extensive and Interesting Collection of Books, in quires and bound, being Reminders from several Publishing Houses.

S. and B. beg to state that property of a similar character can be introduced into these sales, and they will feel obliged by the lists being forwarded as early as possible. Fine Art and Book Auction Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, London.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

STATIONERS and PRINTERS.—

WANTED, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT, by a young man, age 30; been used to looking out work for rulers, binders, and printers, and cutting at Wilson's machine; can take orders for account-books, &c.; is well acquainted with all descriptions of paper, also a practical binder. Thirteen years' reference from last situation.

Address "W. A.," 24, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury.

BOOKSELLING and STATIONERY.—A

respectable youth WANTED as an APPRENTICE to a first-class old-established business in the above branches, in a fashionable town in Kent. Premium required. Also a gentlemanly young man as ASSISTANT of active business habits and well up in accounts.

Address, in both instances, to "BETA," Gazette Office, Tunbridge-wells.

A WHOLESALE STATIONER desires

to meet with another house to SHARE the EXPENSES of his TRAVELLER.

Address "A. Z.," Post-office, Watling-street.

PRINTING PLANT for DISPOSAL, in

a leading thoroughfare west of the City. It comprises double deny Machine (new six months since), Presses, Frames, Chases, &c., an excellent assortment of Book and Newspaper Type from the best foundries. The whole has been purchased within the last two or three years, and is in first-rate order.

Apply to FREDERICK ULLMER, 15, Old Bailey, E.C.

STATIONERY and NEWSPAPERS.—

To be DISPOSED OF, an old-established BUSINESS, in the above line, a first-rate opening for two females or a young couple, situate at the West-end, 300l. required.

Address "A. B.," Mr. Gardner's, 30, Bridge-place, Harrow-road, Paddington.

EXCISE DUTY OFF PAPER.—The

MELFORD PAPER MILLS, near Sudbury, Suffolk, to be SOLD, by Private Contract. N.B. An Act was passed this last session to make a railroad, which will pass close to the mill, and also a station within a mile and a half thereof.

For particulars apply to Mr. F. M. Bellingham, near Sudbury, or to Messrs. E. and K. F. STEEDMAN, Solicitors, of the latter place.

FORD or CLAXHEUGH PAPER MILL.

To be SOLD by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which notice will be given) on Tuesday, October 1st, 1861, at one o'clock, at the Queen's Head Inn, Newcastle, the extensive current-going PAPER MILL, situate near South Hylton, on the navigable river Wear, Sunderland, Durham, with cottages for workpeople, manager's and proprietor's houses, and all the machinery and appliances suitable for manufacturing 14 tons per week of printing and other papers. Pure spring water, with coals and carriage cheap.

For particulars and an order to view the mill apply to Messrs. CHAM and LEGG, solicitors, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SECRETARY WANTED—a Gentleman,

of good address and business habits. Salary 400l. per annum. Appointment secured by deposit will be required. The above being valuable and *bona fide*, it is particularly requested none will reply who are not prepared with the amount.

"A. Z.," care of Field Stationer, Nicholas-lane, City.

ELOCUTION.—Mr. CHARLES J.

PLUMPTRE continues to receive pupils at his private residence, for instruction in Public Reading, Speaking, and other branches of Professional Education, and for the Removal of Impediments and Defects of Speech, &c.

Terms, and testimonials from well-known clergymen, barristers, and others, who have been Mr. Plumptre's pupils, forwarded on application to him at 26, Elgin-road, Kensington-park-gardens, W.; or 1, Essex-court, Temple, E.C.

Mr. Plumptre's Oxford Lectures on Elocution are now published, price 2s. 6d., and may be had at Messrs. J. H. and Jas. Parker's, Oxford, and 37, Strand, London.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the **GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office**, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

FRENCH MASTER. One is required who is capable of teaching German, music, and any other branches. He will have every day till one at his disposal. Stipend from twenty to thirty guineas, with board and lodging in a clergyman's family, also laundress. Locality N.W. suburb of London. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4308, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER required for a school in the South of England. He must be a Cambridge man, and a member of his college, unmarried, and not under 25 years of age. The duties do not occupy more than four hours a day, and the salary is 100*l.* with board and lodging. Application, with testimonials to be addressed, inclosing two stamps, Box 4310, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER in an endowed school in Hertfordshire. Candidates must have graduated in Classical Honours in Oxford or Cambridge. Preference will be given to a gentleman who has taken or is about to take holy orders. The master must reside in the school-house, but will be at liberty to take Sunday duty. Salary, which will be increased after the first year, 100*l.* per annum. Applicants to state full particulars. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4312, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT TUTOR in a gentleman's family, to instruct four boys from 15 to 18 years of age. A graduate of one of the Universities preferred. Locality Cheshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4314, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR. Wanted immediately for a permanency or temporarily, a graduate in classical honours, with a knowledge of mathematics to prepare for the Woolwich and civil service examinations, &c. Salary at the rate of 150*l.* per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4316, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a school. Required a young man, about 22 or 23 years of age. Must be able to take classes in Latin, Horace, Xenophon, also Euclid and algebra. He will have to assist in the general school duties, and to attend to the boarders out of school hours. Salary from 40*l.* to 45*l.* with board and lodging. Locality Nottinghamshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4318, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a first-class school. Wanted immediately a sound classical scholar, who possesses also some knowledge of elementary mathematics. Locality near London. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4320, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a boys' boarding-school, in Surrey. Must be able to instruct generally; one having a knowledge of Latin and French preferred. Applicants to state age, qualifications, where last engaged, and salary expected, in their letters. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4322, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a first-class school near London. Wanted an assistant about 18 years of age, of gentlemanlike manners and appearance, and of active cheerful habits, who would give his services in return for a superior preparation by a clergyman for either University, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4324, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a first-class school near London: number of pupils limited. Wanted at Michaelmas, a gentleman, a graduate of either Oxford or Cambridge, to undertake the chief duties. Moderate but sound attainments in classics, mathematics, &c. required. The situation may become permanent, and would be very comfortable to one who would thoroughly interest himself in his pupils. Gentlemanlike manners indispensable, and aptness in teaching, with, if possible, some experience. Terms 30 guineas per annum with board and residence. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4326, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GENERAL ASSISTANT in a South Devon boarding school, situated on the coast; number of boys about 60. The requisite qualifications are moderate classics and mathematics, also unimpeachable moral character. He will have to take a fair share of external duty with another assistant. Salary to commence with 50*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4328, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a private boarding school in Berkshire. Applicants to state age, qualification, experience, and salary required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4330, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR TEACHER. Wanted immediately in a first-class school in the northern suburbs of London. He must write a good hand, and have a knowledge of French, with Latin to "select sentences." Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4332, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS.—One is sought for a pupil of fifteen, who has much capacity and much acquirement. Principle, energy with gentleness, and orderly habits, are indispensable qualifications. Music and drawing may be dispensed with; German is already sufficiently acquired. Frank communication is invited without delay. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4334, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a clergyman's family. Wanted a lady of decided piety, age about 30, for two little girls (11 and 12) and a boy about 8 years old. Requirements—English (thoroughly), French (conversational) good music, and drawing. Salary 35*l.* and laundry expenses. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4336, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a clergyman's family in Staffordshire. Required a well-educated Protestant lady, who will be required to give general instruction through the medium of her language, and it is also desirable that she should have some knowledge of music. Applicants to state full particulars of age and salary, and to give references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4338, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Required the services of a lady who is qualified to impart a superior education to two young ladies. Locality, Lancashire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4340, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a farm-house, to instruct three children and take charge of their wardrobe. Locality near Bristol. Address, inclosing two stamps, "Box 4342," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a preparatory school for little boys, near London, to teach French and music. It is necessary she should be a thorough disciplinarian, as she will have to share with other teachers the duties of the playground. Salary 30*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, "Box 4344," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

DAILY GOVERNESS, to instruct three children under 12 years of age. Applicants to state salary required and qualifications. Locality Herefordshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4346, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

DAILY GOVERNESS, competent to teach three children under 10 years English, French, and music. Evangelical Church principles and obliging manners indispensable. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4348, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH GOVERNESS. Wanted at Michaelmas in a ladies' school near Manchester, where the number of boarders is limited to six, a young lady of high principle, intelligence, and activity. It is essential that she have held a similar situation, and also that she have been accustomed to converse in French, and teach music to junior pupils. Address, with full particulars, inclosing two stamps, Box 4350, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH GOVERNESS. Wanted immediately a lady to teach French, music and drawing in a ladies' school. Applicants to state age, salary, and requirements. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4352, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH TEACHER. Wanted, in a first-class ladies' school at the West-end of London, a young French lady, to teach French only and for two hours daily. In return is offered a most comfortable home. The remainder of her time can be employed exclusively for her own benefit in giving private lessons. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4354, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a private family. Wanted at Michaelmas, a Christian lady who can teach thoroughly, beside the subjects included in an English education, French, and music, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4356, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PREPARATORY GOVERNESS to young children in a clergyman's family. Applicants to state terms and give references. Locality Dorsetshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4358, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, to undertake the charge of two little girls, aged 6 and 7. A lady of sound religious principles (Church of England) is required. She must be capable of imparting a good English education, with a knowledge of music (the latter not indispensable); she must also be a thorough needlewoman, and willing to make herself generally useful. Applicants to state age, terms, real name, and address, without which their answers will not be attended to. Locality West of England. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4360, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the **GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office**, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

AS ENGLISH MASTER on the Continent. A gentleman, for many years accustomed to private tuition in London, wishes for an engagement either in a school or a private family abroad. A very moderate salary required, provided sufficient time be allowed for reading and conversation. Unexceptionable references must be exchanged. Address inclosing two stamps, Box 8333, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS SCHOOLMASTER. Wanted by a trained and experienced master, a boys' or mixed school. His wife is an excellent needlewoman. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8335, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a nobleman's or gentleman's family by a graduate of Cambridge, 25 years of age. Is competent to teach classics, mathematics (superior knowledge), general literature (great proficiency), composition, French, theology, &c. Advertiser is the son of a well-known clergyman, and accustomed to the best society. Testimonials from a Fellow and Tutor of his college and others. Salary desired 100*l.* at least. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8337, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR, non-resident, or as ASSISTANT MASTER in a good school, where no outdoor duty would be required. Teaches the Greek and Latin classics, mathematics, history, geography, French, and German. "Has had ten years' experience in tuition. Is at present tutor in a family, with whom he has been seven years; was previously classical and mathematical assistant in a school; age 38. The situation sought will be required by Michaelmas. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8339, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family, or ASSISTANT in a school, in or near London, by a gentleman who has already occupied during three mornings in the week. Has been accustomed to tuition eight years, and is well-qualified to impart a good English education, with French (acquired in Paris), Italian, Latin, and shorthand. He possesses good testimonials, and can give satisfactory references. Salary moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8341, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VACATION TUTOR. A gentleman of experience in tuition (age 30) would be glad of an engagement as companion and tutor to two or three boys, for the next two months. Can furnish the most satisfactory testimonials. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8343, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR in London. Engagement wanted either privately or in a family by a gentleman who has been engaged several years in tuition, and has studied at Univ. Coll. London. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8345, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school, or TUTOR in a family; if non-resident preferred; by a native of Switzerland, young, and married. Teaches French, German, drawing, writing, arithmetic, geography, and junior Latin. Has been three years in England, and possesses good testimonials. Speaks the French, German, and English languages. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8347, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school, resident or non-resident. Advertiser is 36 years of age; a Protestant; and has long been accustomed to tuition. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the languages and literature of France and Germany, and could also undertake elementary classics. Has been for eight years professor of the German language, literature, and philosophy at the Theological College of Klattan, in Austria. Salary 30*l.* If resident, otherwise 60*l.* Unexceptionable references now residing in London. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8349, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GENERAL ASSISTANT, by a gentleman of great experience in tuition, and possessed of good testimonials. Is competent to undertake thorough English, arithmetic (Colenso's), writing, drawing, with junior French, and Latin. Age 28. Terms, if resident 60*l.* otherwise 90*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 8351, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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Edinburgh, August 10, 1861.

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ALL WHO HAVE VISITED THE CROMWELL ROAD and its purlieu, during the past few weeks, must have arrived at the conclusion that, in more senses than one, the Great Exhibition of 1862 is rapidly becoming a great fact. Over the vast quadrangle which abuts on the southern boundary of that eccentric piece of modern gardening belonging to the new Horticultural Society, swarms of bricklayers, carpenters, builders, and labourers, are working busily and noisily. The scrape of the trowel, the clang of the hammer, and the scream of the pulley are supreme, where, a few short weeks ago, was nothing but very patchy turf. The whole face towards Cromwell Road—if that may be called a face which seems little better than a hideous dead wall—has made considerable progress, and from it we may now gather some idea of the vastness of the whole undertaking. Inside, the iron supports of the great nave are fast rising up around, the first tier of galleries is being partly boarded over, and the two elaborate scaffoldings in the midst of the works indicate the extent of the preparations necessary for the construction of the two monster domes. At present, all is apparent chaos, though, in reality, order reigns supreme throughout. The ground is covered with planks and poles, iron pillars and girders, while aloft is a web of scaffolding, with mighty machines high in air, capable of raising the most tremendous weights. Everywhere about are forges and workshops, where the ring of the hammer and the grate of the saw make eloquent, if not harmonious music. The only part in which anything like completion has been approached, is the "Annexe," where the machinery is to be exhibited. This is merely a temporary shed built upon a strip of land which runs up alongside of the Horticultural Garden, and at right angles with the main building. Internally it wears the aspect of a spacious railway terminus, and in its construction it is the simplest specimen of the building art we ever saw. Never, that we know of, has such a fine effect been produced with such materials. Arched roofing, girders, pillars, all are of rough, unplanned deal, of the commonest form and without any finish. The strength of the building is, nevertheless, quite adequate to its purpose, and the effect is really very imposing. It is to be presumed that the deal boards will be painted with distemper, and it is certain that the roof is to be partly glazed and partly felted. The only drawback to this cheap and convenient mode of construction is its inflammability. If it were to catch fire, it would burn merrily; but no doubt every precaution will be taken to obviate the chance of such a catastrophe. In the present state of the works, it would, of course, be premature to offer any definite opinion as to the future appearance of the building; but we may go so far as to say that nothing we have yet seen leads us to modify our original opinion that the principal charm of the Exhibition building will be derived from its vastness, and not from any architectural merit in its elevation.

Meantime, while the carpenter, the bricklayer, and the smith are accomplishing their noisy tasks, the Commissioners and their secretaries are pursuing their quieter but not less necessary labours. The demands for space are pouring in apace from intending exhibitors, and an amusing article in the *Times* has been founded upon some of the curious statistics collected during the difficult operation of allotment. For instance, it is asserted that the space applied for by the agricultural implement makers alone would have absorbed the whole amount of exhibiting space in the building. Certes, the exhibitors of 1862, are determined not to fall into the error of asking too little. The task of the Committee whose duty it is to apportion the supply to the demand must be most delicate and irksome. That they should discharge it without creating hosts of enemies and complainers is simply impossible. Judging from the skeleton prospectuses of classification which have reached us, the field covered by this Exhibition will be much more extensive than that which was occupied by the last. The prospectus of Class XXIX., which is now before us ("Educational Works and Appliances"), is a sufficient proof of this. Since 1851 the Privy Council scheme has been in full operation, and national education has assumed proportions not dreamt of before. Here we have five divisions of the class and thirty-eight sub-divisions. Anything that can be brought to bear is dragged in, from the plans of practical buildings, from an infant school to an entire university. What may be the principle according to which the articles are selected we know not. A slate, inkstands, and even India clubs may be fairly classed among educational apparatus; but what a lavatory or a water-closet has specially to do with education passes our comprehension. Let us hope that birch rods and wax-ended canes will not be excluded from the Exhibition, albeit not specially mentioned in the prospectus as educational implements.

The publication of the report of the fourth of the Oxford Local Examinations calls for some few words of remark from us. Despite the congratulations of friends (who felt some consternation at the fact that the candidates who presented themselves in 1860 were only 865 as compared with 896 in the year 1859) that no less than 939 youths were examined in the present year, we think the increase is more apparent than real. It cannot be disguised that Oxford, rightly or wrongly, has made a bid for popularity against her sister Alma Mater, and that the Cambridge certificate makes but a poor stand against the Oxford Associate in Arts. It is also to be recollected that the Cam-

bridge authorities, some two years ago, arrived at a decision, *final to some extent*, that they would not confer degrees, however ingeniously disguised under the phraseology of "titles," upon non-members of their University. Since that time, as may naturally be supposed, the decrease in the number of the Cambridge candidates has been most rapid, and it cannot be said to have led to a corresponding increase of middle-class Examiners in the sister University. At least it is hardly a matter for triumph that forty-three more candidates are forthcoming in the present year than in 1859. Certainly two score—when the candidates are gathered from all England, which is now virtually the case—is very far from being a remarkable increase in two years. We cannot say that we feel much regret at this. We are old-fashioned enough to think that the conferring degrees upon boys of seventeen and eighteen is not very likely to win much honour for the University, and is most unlikely to profit the majority of the recipients of such degrees. But our objection is not so much on this head, or that we do not think that the yearly or half-yearly examinations by the University of some two or three show-card boys, from any one school, is the smallest criterion that the boys generally in that school are being fairly dealt with. Mr. Froude announces it as a historical fact that "most young men are stupid;" and if young men, so boys; and the world must give schoolmasters in general credit for rare conscientiousness, or dulness not quite so rare, if it supposes that they are going to prime their stupid boys for plucking in the Oxford, local, or any other examinations.

We may now proceed to give some of the statistics of the last Oxford Examination. We have already mentioned the numbers of candidates who were examined during each of the last three years. We find further, that in 1859 out of 299 senior candidates, certificates were given to 151; and out of 597 junior candidates, to 332.

In 1860 the successful seniors were 152 out of 292, and the juniors 346 out of 573. In the present year 184 seniors out of 310, and 415 "juniors" out of 629, gained certificates. Thus we find that the proportionate increase, of course taking into consideration the number of candidates, is six per cent. on the numbers of 1860, and ten per cent. on those of 1859.

We find, moreover, that the improvement in question is chiefly owing to a better acquaintance with the subjects necessary for the passing of the "preliminary examination." There are still, however, far too many youths "plucked" in reading, writing, arithmetic, parsing, and the elements of English history and geography. In the present year thirteen candidates would have obtained honours had it not been for their ill success in the first examinations; and one of these thirteen was otherwise entitled to double honours. We may add that in the present year the "honours are apparently distributed with a very sparing hand, which is commendable, if only for the diminution of the Associate-in-art degrees, and the assimilation of the system of the one University to that of the other. We need hardly make any remarks upon the schools which have been successful or unsuccessful, seeing that, at present, as far as we can judge, the successful school of one year is not generally in the same position in the following. This is natural enough, and shows that, unless a school have a perennial supply of clever and industrious boys, it cannot be always winning honours. Our fears in these examinations are not for the pattern boys, but only for those who,

ready, but from possum to posset
There are mired, and can no further get.

For some reason or other not easily fathomed, except on one supposition, it has pleased the Government to exempt Christ's Hospital from the operation of the Commission which is now about to inquire into the present state of the richest and most populous of our endowed grammar schools. The supposition is, that the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners is to be adopted, and the school converted into a national one, by being placed under the inspection of the Council of Education. Meanwhile, as our query will still apply to Christ's Hospital, whether it be a national school or not, we take the liberty of putting it to any one who may be able to answer. Who is the Head Master of Christ's Hospital? or has Christ's Hospital any Head Master? We are quite aware that an eminent Oxford scholar resigned the head-mastership of a provincial grammar school of note to preside over Christ's Hospital, and we are also aware that this gentleman has not *openly* resigned his head-mastership in the famous City school, and been appointed to a subordinate post. Nevertheless, Dr. Jacob is not at present Head Master of Christ's Hospital. From the title-page of a Greek Grammar, published in the present year, we learn that he is "Upper Grammar Master of Christ's Hospital," and from another Grammar, published in the early part of 1858, we learn that he has been deposed at least two years from the post which in public opinion he is still supposed to hold. We, therefore, repeat our question, Who is now the Head Master of Christ's Hospital? or is the post at present vacant? and, if so, has it been vacant at least two years and a half? We put this question, not so much with a view to ascertaining the emoluments, privileges, and general appurtenances of the post in question (if it be really vacant), as to suggest that, either head-masterships in general be abolished throughout England as expensive and useless sinecures—if it be shown that the largest and wealthiest endowed school in England is better without such a chief—or that the public be informed why Christ's Hospital alone needs no Head Master. The vagaries of Red Tapeism are notorious; otherwise we might wonder why the school

which most needed the supervision of a Royal Commission has specially been exempted. We can hardly suppose that the dissensions which were known to exist in that school some time ago have been healed, when we find that the principal post there has been vacant some two years and a half. We sadly fear that even here—

Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.

The dissensions of the rulers of the Hospital are likely to be visited on the boys.

The following letter, which we have great pleasure in inserting, supplies some interesting particulars respecting the melancholy catastrophe at Mont Blanc, in which the three guides perished whose remains have recently been released from the icy grasp which has held them these one-and-forty years:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—In your last notice of Mont Blanc, and the discovery of the bones of the guides who perished in August 1820, you expressed a belief that Dr. Hamel was still alive. He is, and is often in England; but he was only one of the three gentlemen who went up the mountain. The Rev. Joseph Dornford, of Oriel College, Oxford, is incumbent of a rectory in the south of Devon, and my intimate and dearly-esteemed friend, Gilbert Henderson, Esq., Recorder of Liverpool, is, I am happy to say, in equally good case. He and I were travelling together, and left England for Switzerland in June 1820. Hamel and his two intrepid companions wished me to accompany them to the summit, Hamel being especially desirous of having a draughtsman with the party, to make pencil illustrations. To my misgivings on that subject I may probably owe my preservation; for I was then only twenty-two years of age, and was an agile, active subject, and fond of adventure. I joined a little knot of travellers who were proceeding to the Col de Balme; and from this extremity of the Vale of Chamouni we noted, through telescopes, the deficiency of three, for all the party were visible for many hours. There was nothing in this, nevertheless; because

the three guides were not lost till next morning. It was only noted as a singular circumstance, when, three or four days afterwards, the sad tale was told. After crossing the St. Bernard, and sleeping one night in Italy (the country in which, subsequently, I lived a year), I proceeded to Contamines, and there learned that three of the party had perished. As my informant could not say who the three deceased were, I hastened by the Col de Bonhomme to Chamouni, and there learned that my two fellow Oxonians had arrived at Geneva. Taking horse at midnight, I rode to Geneva; and there found Henderson, but Hamel and Mr. Dornford had left. We saw next day three or four of the nearest relatives of the unfortunate guides who had been killed in the crevice, and we made up a purse for them, and I remember giving one of my "Stulz waistcoats" to one of the group, not altogether akin to the costume of the Swiss of that day! Henderson and I soon afterwards proceeded to Milan.

A very faithful and deeply-interesting narrative of the said ascent was written by Mr. Dornford in the year following, and appeared in the *New Monthly Magazine*.

I should not have obtruded this brief letter on your notice but for the recent discovery of the skeletons, &c., of Tairraz, Balmat, and Carrier, which has naturally revived the memories of that eventful period. The subject has always been too painful for my friend to dwell on, and his silences at the present moment is not only characteristic of his aversion from notoriety, or anything approaching public display, but also of the sacred reserve in which he treasures up the melancholy recollections of that awful catastrophe. *Quant à moi*, who at that time was just beginning the tour of Europe, I still rejoice at having gone round the throne of the "Monarch of Mountains," instead of aspiring to touch that "diadem of snow," which, at times, to touch has been to die; and as I winced not at the revival of the history, I thought I might to this extent venture to inform you and your readers respecting the surviving parties. The reading portion of the community know pretty well how many adventures in travel I have encountered within the last forty-one years, and if this postscript to my seven volumes may serve to complete your Notes of the Week, you are welcome to print it, with the compliments of your constant reader,

GEORGE M. MUSGRAVE, A.M., Brasenose Coll., Oxford.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

THE ARTS.

Art Studies: The Old Masters of Italy; Painting. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES, Author of "Art Hints," "Parisian Sightings," &c., &c. Copperplate Illustrations. New York: Derby and Jackson; London: Sampson Low and Co. 1861. 2 vols. pp. 504.

Descriptive Catalogue of "Old Masters." Collected by James J. Jarves, to Illustrate the History of Painting from A.D. 1200 to the Best Periods of Italian Art, and Deposited in the "Institute of Fine Arts," 625, Broadway, New York. Cambridge: Houghton and Co. 1860. pp. 62.

MR. JARVES is a believer in the Gospel of Art—"the windy Gospel" as a great living writer savagely calls it. He believes in the "mission" of art, or rather of public galleries of pictures—for it mostly comes to that—and in their illimitable capacity to refine, instruct, and civilise the multitude. He warmly advocates an effort being made, on the other side the Atlantic, to emulate what we in England have been doing in the way of creating such museums for the people. In the stress Mr. Jarves lays on Galleries of Art, as a panacea for popular wants in matters of taste, he shares the blunder of a knot of busy small men, who, of late years, have been signally active and prosperous here at home. These things do little for the populace of what they pretend to do; effect nothing for the revival of art as art used to be understood among those who bequeathed us the monuments we garner up in these art-warehouses, as one may call them. The palmy days of art—Egyptian, Grecian, Mediæval—knew not galleries. When Imperial Rome turned collector and rifled Greece of its æsthetic treasure, classic art's best days had passed. Amid the incipient decadence of the Renaissance days in Italy princes began to form cabinets and galleries. In æsthetically disorganised eras like the present, these have their uses: not, however (beyond affording, as all Shows can do, a little innocent amusement, with still more bewilderment and fatigue), for the many, of whatever class or grade in society, who, neither in training, knowledge, or imaginative sympathy, hold the key to the meaning of the various and perplexing manifestations of the fluctuating spirit of past ages; but for a comparative few. The true value of such collections is mainly conservative and historical, or even as libraries of reference for the student. Let art and beauty be once again consecrated to familiar uses—become an indispensable presence in the quiet home and crowded street—and the people will again honour, and their rulers again seek and cherish, the higher manifestations of art; not before. We must advance in this matter, if at all, from sure and wide foundations. An artificial flower, however cleverly transplanted, will not take root. So again, in all this talk about the "mission" of art, the glory of it, and what not, there is much that is mistaken and hollow. True art is a good thing in its way, and a legitimate—like good air, good health, and other wholesome influences. It was evidently meant to have a place in God's world, for it is the complement to Nature, and is the satisfaction of desires Divinely planted in us. But it is not a religion, not a morality; its professors are not priests any more than (as is sometimes claimed for them) those of literature are. And the effort to preach up art as a Gospel does but kindle hypocrisy and cant for a time, and ensure among sensible men a sceptical reaction against the whole thing in the long run. In the old days, when art was most honoured,

no such pretensions were set up for it. It was accepted and cherished as a thing indispensable and of course—surely the truest compliment of any. Its "uses" were known to be of an abstruse, unseen kind.

Mr. Jarves is an American, with a real gusto for pictures, as such, which speaks in every page he writes. He has been a resident in Italy during a long course of years, and an enthusiastic student of the schools of painting. At Florence, by the help of some discernment and uncommon good fortune, he gradually accumulated an interesting and instructive collection of pictures, nearly a hundred and fifty in number, illustrative almost exclusively of the early Italian masters, and even including some examples of that Byzantine art out of which Italian grew. The "Descriptive Catalogue" of this collection, now deposited in the Institute of Fine Arts at New York, as a kind of substitute for an American National Gallery, is carefully drawn up, and is itself of value to the collector. It is prefaced by a series of letters from various connoisseurs of acknowledged reputation, bearing testimony to the value of the collection generally as illustrating the history of Italian art; and to the genuineness and interest of particular examples in it, including even one probable (unfinished) Leonardo.

By this collection on the one hand, by these volumes of Art-Studies on the other—each mutually illustrative—Mr. Jarves, who had previously written picturesquely and well on art and other matters, hopes to awaken his countrymen to sources of enjoyment from which he himself has quaffed long draughts of delight, and to diffuse among them a better knowledge and relish for the subject. As a nation, he confesses his own to have been hitherto dead to such influences—immersed in material aims and cares. Those among his compatriots who affect a taste he acknowledges to be easy victims of the manufacturers of spurious "masterpieces," the importation of which does but excite among sensible Yankees a just contempt for the whole business of connoisseurship. We fear Mr. Jarves has commenced his laudable enterprise of inoculating his countrymen with a craving for nobler joys and nobler cares than have as yet engrossed them at an untimely moment. Meanwhile his "Art-Studies," while they may even now find fit audience scattered among the reading public of the dis-United States, are certainly entitled to a hearing on our own more favourably-circumstanced side of the Atlantic. Considering how much has been written on the history of Italian painting, the interest at first aroused in one by a new version of the same, avowedly intended for people to whom anything on the subject would be new, was, perhaps naturally, not of an overwhelming kind. The old familiar ground could only be gone over once again; the results of German research be retailed; Rio, Lord Lindsay, Mrs. Jameson, and the rest, be followed; old Vasari's stories served up afresh, and nowise improved by transplantation for the hundredth time from the organic whole of his delightful text. But we are bound to confess that we have been agreeably disappointed by these volumes. Though there is little that is new to us we have read them throughout with interest and pleasure. Mr. Jarves is never profound, sometimes repeats himself, and too often gives a loose to eloquence of an insubstantial and even windy kind, but is never dry. He is always readable, always enthusiastic, and an agreeable, intelligent companion. His matter is well under his hand, and his manner easy, simple, and polished. The story of Italian art is

a tale we can oftener hear told without loss of significance than almost any other. Small chance of the facts being repeated! And they lose none of their freshness or attractiveness under Mr. Jarves's treatment. He goes over part of the same ground as Lord Lindsay in his admirable "Sketches of the History of Christian Art," without, however, being servilely indebted to him. The "Art Studies" are (for the present) confined, not only to early Italian art, but even to two schools of it—the Tuscan and Umbrian. The Venetian, the Milanese, the Ferrarese, and others, are omitted. Fashions of thought and feeling have indeed changed since the last century. Then, and until a generation or two ago, in Histories of Painting, these schools that entire era were despatched in a chapter or so, as so much mere dim background to the giants of the Renaissance time. Art in those days was taken to have begun with Raffaele, and culminated with the Carracci. Now histories of painting leave off at the former.

Mr. Jarves's foible is eloquent philosophising—philosophising of a mild diluted sort, that often won't go on all fours, and even amounts to a mere jumble of incompatible ideas. Some fifty pages of Introduction are in great part devoted to theosophic generalising of this kind. The same even engrosses the next chapter, crops up more or less in every other, and finally spreads its deposit at ebb-tide over the concluding twenty pages of the book. Amiable theory it is, pleasant to read, but not consistent or convincing, and as often questionable as not. It would have been better to have attended more rigorously to the business in hand.

The introduction is occupied with talk about "Art as an element of civilisation;" about "Criticism of Art," its essential requisites; and, thirdly, with a discussion of the tests of authenticity in pictures—a more practical chapter, containing a good deal of entertaining and instructive gossip on picture-jockeying, restorers, counterfeit "old masters," &c. After and amid more general talk of the kind we have indicated, on the "Psychological Origin of Art," and the like, the *bonâ fide* history of Italian painting begins to get traced at last; commencing with a glance at the Catacombs and at Byzantine art, and thence passing on to "the fresh tide-wave of artistic growth," as the phrase is here; generalities on which (with anticipations) engulph a chapter. A panoramic review is taken of the painters of the thirteenth century, ending with the well-known names of Margaritone, Guido, Gaddo Gaddi, Duccio, Cimabue. To Giotto a chapter is devoted, without, however, an adequate idea of that great mind being set before the reader after all. Here, as elsewhere, one has to complain of a deficiency of true method. The historian's manner is too "promiscuous." He jumps backwards and forwards from personal anecdote and gossiping stories (of which there is superabundant store) to æsthetic characteristic, and makes no comprehensive summary of either—does not even marshal the master's principal works before us. In the description, by the way, of Giotto's "Christ Disputing in the Temple" there was no call to lug in a disparaging reference to a contemporary, and to describe Giotto's conception as "How vastly superior" to "Holman Hunt's laboured and involved picture of the same subject, with its dazzling confusion of details, and lower type of religious idealism!" Such halting recognition of opposed ideals bespeaks feebleness, not precision of judgment.

To Giotto succeed, of course, Giotto's school, his "epic successors," as they are styled, of the fourteenth century: Buffalmacco, "the buffoon"—threadbare stories of whom enough and to spare are retailed; Stefano, "the premature;" Giotto, "the martyr;" Cennino Cennini, "the author and enthusiast;" the grand Andrea Orcagna, and the rest. The Sienese school is the next group: Taddeo Gaddi, Simone Martini, Lippo Memmi, Ambrogio Lorenzetti, and others lesser. These are distinguished from the previous and contemporary epic disciples of Giotto, as being "lyrical" in spirit. The tender mysticism of this school excites the author's fullest sympathy. The golden times of that interesting city, old Siena, the peaceful calm of its social and political life, the elevated religious feeling of its citizens, all reflected in its art, are fondly and intelligently expounded. Leaving Siena, we encounter the "birth of individualism in painting," but are still among mystic and purely devotional painters, who are divided into classes—the ascetic and ecstatic. Under the former head fall Pietro di Lorenzetti (or Laurati) and Andrea Castagno. In the latter, of course, Fra Angelico is the central figure. Contemporary with this tendency is next traced a "new phase of painting," another result of "the birth of individualism," viz., "naturalism," destined in the end, like Aaron's rod, to swallow up all the others. This new phase is exemplified in the Quattrocento men, *par excellence*; of whom it is sufficient to mention Masolino; Paolo Uccelli, the enthusiast for perspective; Masaccio, the forerunner of Raffaele; Fillippo Lippi, "the scapegrace;" Botticelli, "the improvident;" Luca Signorelli, the forerunner of Michel Angelo; Domenico Ghirlandajo, the noble, and others. A chapter is devoted to the painters who first showed an unmistakable bias towards landscape and the ornamental: the graceful Gentile da Fabriano—Mr. Jarves's appreciative account of whom ranks among the best passages in the book—Benozzo Gozzoli, and Pinturicchio, who carries us a little too far forward—into Raffaele's time. Next (in order of treatment) come the classical Paduan school, Squarcione and Mantegna, and a parallel group formed by the last representatives still lingering amid the Umbrian valleys of the purely and intensely devotional feeling. It comprises, among others, Giovanni Santi (Raffaele's father), Francia, Perugino, Fra Bartolomeo, Albertinelli. With these end the list of pre-Raffaeleites proper. But before discussing the three great representative

"painters," at whom in order of time we have more than arrived, such of their minor contemporaries as were also trained painters, and among "the matured first fruits of naturalism," are disposed of anticipatorily; a plan which confuses the narrative, and cannot but confuse the mind of a student. In the previous chapter we had read of Leonardo's pupil, Fra Bartolomeo, before hearing of Leonardo himself; and now still more out of sequence appear men of a later generation still, like Bazzi (or Sodoma), Andrea del Sarto, the herald of decadence, Pontormo, and others.

The "three great masters of the climax of Italian painting," Leonardo, Michel Angelo, and Raffaele, each claim a chapter. Of these three central figures, each so complete and various, each so distinct from the other, Mr. Jarves discourses briefly, but intelligently and worthily. He sets before the reader (in the main) the essential characteristics, as men and artists of the three, guided by that new tone of feeling now prevailing among critics, which is born of a just recognition of the true quality, so long ignored, of their predecessors, as well as of the fatal proclivities of the time and social organisation (or disorganisation) into which, unhappily, these great men were born. Here, as before, when treating of representative men, such as Giotto, Masaccio, Fra Angelico, the author's deficiency is not of spirit or will, but of power and method. In his endeavour to paint his portrait of character he goes round and round, beats about the bush; does not hit the nail on the head at once and decisively. In his estimate of Leonardo, we remark he overlooks one very memorable and essential characteristic, in part a result of twenty years' priority of birth, distinguishing him from Raffaele (at his culmination) and from Michel Angelo: Leonardo's stricter adherence to religious tradition and feeling. Complete and all-accomplished artist though he were, student too of classic art, and wide—not to say free—thinker, he was in art nothing of a Pagan, as the two others, more or less grandly, often were. It is an ill-result of the author's exclusive adherence to the Tuscan and Umbrian schools, that the other Leonardos and lesser—Luini, and the rest of his scholars,—find no place in this sketch; men parallel in order of time and feeling to many who are discussed. An account of Leonardo himself is incomplete without them. In the final chapter a deprecating glance is given at the decadence of art, and at other prior noble schools, for the claims of which space and opportunity fail the author.

We are sorry space is not left us for a sample or two of Mr. Jarves's generalised summary of individual minor artists and their characteristic qualities as manifested in the prevailing tendency and motives of their works. He is often in these cases very successful: as *e.g.*, in his sketches of Pietro Laurati, Gentile da Fabriano, and Benozzo Gozzoli. Occasionally, he is not so felicitous, and, even as other critics do, stumbles ungracefully into incoherent slang and enigmas. As when he tells that Angelo Gaddi "was pale in colour, confused in composition, the result of haste more than weakness, yet animated, not destitute of grace, and, in general, forcible in expression; one wearies"—one certainly does weary of such a jumble of abstract epithets and chance-assorted, disjunctive prepositions. Muddle-headed, useful Dr. Waagen himself might have penned it. As, again, this description of an anonymous "small Triptych (No. 61) in the Academy of Siena, the very embodiment of heavenly purity and chastity: literally a pearl of a Madonna, who, robed in white, floats on clouds of blue towards heaven, the loveliest interpretation of beatific vision in that largely spiritualised collection of art!"

Nothing has been spared in the way of luxurious paper or beautiful typography, to make these handsome volumes worthy of their subject, and of a place on an art collector's shelves. They are illustrated, moreover, with fifteen pages of plates, each containing two or three etchings in outline, on a small scale, by Vincenzo Stanghi, after pictures in the Jarves collection. The drawbacks to these etchings—often delicate and careful—are their small size, their uniformity of character, and limitation of scope—to mere outline. In taking leave of Mr. Jarves—whom we hope to meet again—let us repeat, that his present instalment of the history of early Italian painting is a really attractive introduction to a fascinating portion of a fascinating subject; likelier to enlist the sympathies and arrest the attention of educated learners in art, than more systematic or more pretentious treatises.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Literary Women of England: including a Biographical Epitome of all the most Eminent to the year 1700; and Sketches of the Poetesses to the year 1850; with Extracts from their Works, and Critical Remarks. By JANE WILLIAMS, Author of "Artegall," "A Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Price," &c. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. 1861. pp. 564.

THIS VOLUME will serve, if no other purpose, at least to show its readers that if English poetesses be not deficient in number, the quality of their poetical wares is, on the whole, very far from being first-rate. We say deliberately that, in our opinion, the works of Mrs. Barrett Browning alone are worth more than all the effusions of the two score female writers who have been selected by the authoress of the present volume, as comprising the deceased poetesses of England from the year 1700 to 1850. Indeed, with the exception of some few of Mrs. Hemans's poems, a sonnet or two of Charlotte Smith, and the unapproachable "Auld Robin Gray" of Lady Anne Barnard *née* Lindsay, there is little or nothing of the so-called poesy written by the feminine bards of the volume before us which we would not willingly let

die, and which, whether we let die willingly or unwillingly, is not doomed to a speedy forgetfulness. The difficulty which Miss Williams has found in making up her batch of forty poetesses since 1700, may be judged from the circumstance that among this tuneful choir are to be found the names of Elizabeth Carter, Hannah Cowley, Anna Seward, Mrs. Thrale, Mrs. Barbauld, Hannah More, &c., &c.; the last named lady of whom is allowed to claim, for her many virtues and very small poetical powers, no less a space than fifty-two pages. We do not, indeed, mean to hint that Miss Williams, in determining to hunt up forty English poetesses within the last century and a half, set herself a very easy task, as we are tolerably well convinced that it would not be an easy matter to find within the same period of time half that number of real poets. Still if Mrs. Thrale be considered entitled to rank as a poetess for having written "The Three Warnings," and Mrs. Barbauld "The Mouse's Petition," we would engage, by means of now-forgotten periodicals and poets' corners in country newspapers, to produce four hundred female rhymesters equally worthy of being ranked among the poetesses of England.

We have no wish to criticise adversely the manner in which Miss Williams has accomplished her self-allotted task. She seems to have exercised some little diligence in getting up facts and dates, but her style is for the most part stilted and shambling, and her deductions from facts, and moralising upon them, not always either very correct or in the best taste. We hardly know what to make of such a sentence as the following: "It was then the custom in female boarding-schools to have plays occasionally represented, in which the sentiments and manners were frequently incongruous with the delicate proprieties belonging to the pupils who performed them." The latter part of this choice *morceau* smacks strongly of that superfine English which is hardly to be found out of the circulars of boarding-school mistresses. Miss Williams again wishes to tell us that the five Miss Mores were good daughters, which she does in this wise: "Gratitude to their parents was evinced by relieving them from labour, setting them free from care, and placing them in a comfortable house at Stony Hill, with two maid-servants to wait upon them, where the dutiful daughters could witness and enjoy the reflection of the happiness they bestowed." Had the gift of the two maid-servants been supplemented by a footman, we should probably have had some reflections from our authoress on the size of his calves. Miss Hannah More's going to London for the first time is told in the following pompous verbiage: "She went into the great arena of life to try her strength among the athletes." The name of that not unamiable blue-stocking, Mrs. Montagu, calls forth the following exclamation, "Oh, for another Mrs. Montagu, in this the seventh lustre of the nineteenth century!" From this apostrophe it might be imagined that these pages had been written more than a quarter of a century ago. We think it very much more probable, however, more especially as we come across the date of the year 1860 in the present essay, that the numerical value of the *lustre* has been multiplied by two in the writer's brain. The following gushing paragraph has, we suspect, been pilfered from the writings of the immortal Jenkins himself, after he had, on some festive occasion or other, met with uncivil treatment in the housekeeper's room: "Where can now be found the drawing-room of a leading member of the highest social class in which persons of genius habitually meet to ameliorate each other's minds and manners, and to blend the silver threads of their discourse with the flimsy tissue of conventional utterances? There is nothing more beautiful or beneficial in that intercourse, which is mere mental and of the earth, than the association of persons of elevated rank with those of gifted beings in a lower station." That Jenkins should think a stupid lord quite equal in intellect to a humbly-born man of genius is, of course, consistent enough; but will he explain to us how "human intercourse" can be other than "of the earth?" Perhaps, however, there is some mystic allusion to spirit-rapping in "the silver threads of J.'s discourse." Presently we read: "In a letter written from London in 1775, while the first rich bloom still rested on the fruits of her fashionable experience, Hannah More remarks."

At the risk of fatiguing our readers, we will quote her biographer's opinion of Hannah More's life and writings:

She was conversant with the social life of England, from the court of the Sovereign, through each particular class colouring the widening concentric circles, even to the darkened outskirts and waste places, the scattered haunts of pariahs and castaways in depravity. Born in a low grade of the middle class, and occupying through life a higher grade of the same class, she opened for herself the way to a station of honour in the most elevated social circles of her country, became a companion of the noblest by birth, the most conspicuous by rank and position, and the most eminent for genius, acquirements, public services, and moral excellence. . . .

It has been erroneously averred that her ethical writings are mere digests of those of deeper theologians. No one conversant with the lucubrations of theologians and with her productions could for an instant maintain such an opinion. The total absence of metaphysical disquisition, and of abstruse speculation of every kind, the blending and fusing of all doctrines with their actuating tendencies and practical effects, universally characterise her religious essays, which always bear the unmistakable impression of thoughts evolved and worded by her own mind, and often reveal the personal experience which warmed and deepened their indention. Dramatic talent enlivens all her works, which are never dull and seldom tedious.

"De gustibus," &c., but if the works of Hannah More are never dull we must confess ourselves in all humility utterly ignorant of the meaning of the adjective "dull." Miss Williams, indeed, admits that these works which "are never dull," are read, comparatively speaking, by very few persons at the present day, but she puts this fact down to "human nature," which, "with its manifestations of ignorance and

vanity, its depraved bias and proneness to direct its affections, desires, and purposes, to anything rather than to God, remains the same from generation to generation, and the practical wisdom which turned the tide of error and raised the tone of contemporary character is still efficacious, in its bright serenity, to light the course of many voyagers over the glittering and delusive waves of the passing world." We think poor "human nature" is here somewhat hardly dealt with; at least if its only fault be that it has no great relish for the poor prose and worse verse of Miss Hannah More: possibly, however, this opinion of ours may be owing to the fact that we are not worthy of being numbered among these "spontaneous beings" of whom the authoress elsewhere speaks so highly. Even Miss More herself, if we may trust her biographer, was not always consistently "spontaneous," as we are told (p. 324) that "Sunday dinner parties and the opera-house proved, from the first, revolting to her sense of right," and in a succeeding page (327) we read that "Mrs. Garrick accompanied Hannah More to the theatre to witness the most acclamatory triumph a modern author can experience"—this "acclaiming triumph" being the success of Miss Hannah's own tragedy of "Percy," which was brought out at Covent Garden Theatre in the winter of 1777, some three years after Miss More had paid her first visit to the metropolis. That the literary merits of Hannah More are utterly and ludicrously overrated by her present biographer we think would be patent even from the following extract *à propos* of that remarkably heavy work, "Cælebs in Search of a Wife." In it we are told "there is the dramatic energy which excited the admiration of Garrick, the delicate irony which charmed Horace Walpole, the satiric point which delighted Dr. Johnson, the fineness of allusion which thrilled Mrs. Montagu, combined with the penetrating insight which astonished alike the simple and sagacious, the good sense which peasants could appreciate, and the benevolence which made her universally loved." After this sweeping laudation we are hardly surprised to learn that, in the writer's opinion, the "Shepherd of Salisbury-plain," "contains not only the element of perennial usefulness, but a sublimity of moral and devotional feeling, which the plain and almost rude simplicity of the verbal vehicle enhances and endears." It is, we admit, some time since we solaced ourselves with the perusal of the tract in question, but, if we recollect rightly, its "verbal vehicle" did not carry away our feelings to any great extent. Certainly, we did not make the discovery, either from that or any other of the writings of Hannah More, that "her command of language is commensurate with supplies furnished by the national literature from the days of Sir Thomas More to her own," although we are by no means sure that we have fathomed the meaning of this last sentence.

We can assure our readers that we have not taken an unfair advantage of the authoress in selecting her life of Hannah More for special criticism. We did so entirely in consequence of the following sentence: "Unfortunately, the biographer selected by Martha preceded Hannah to the tomb, and those rich and valuable stores fell, consequently, into the hands of a well-meaning but incompetent gentleman." This, of course, means Mr. Roberts; and we certainly find no fault with the criticism which stamps him, so far as we may judge from the four bulky tomes which contain his "Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Mrs. More," as an incompetent though well-meaning writer. We thought that Miss Williams, having this warning beacon before her, might have avoided the pragmatical verbosity, persistent bad taste, and perennial blundering, which make up the staple of Mr. Roberts's work; but we are forced to own that the present biographer, however well-intentioned she may be, is very far from being an improvement upon Mr. Roberts. We do not pretend to have read the whole of the volume before us—these are the dog-days, and there are limits even to that large store of patience which we believe ourselves to possess. Still we have read far more than the half of the five hundred and sixty odd pages in this volume, and among these pages those which contain the biographies—besides that of Hannah More—of the elder Miss Jewsbury *alias* Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Hemans, L. E. L., and Mrs. Grant, and we certainly are willing to allow that Miss Hannah More has been dealt with by the biographer quite as favourably as any of the other ladies just mentioned. Indeed, we are of opinion that the biography of Mrs. Fletcher may decidedly be said to carry off the palm for the sublimity of its bathos and bad taste. It is in fact—to use the words of St. Austin—"pessimus inter pessima scripta;" and we certainly cannot fancy that the surviving relatives of that lady will be pleased with the burden of unmeaningly fulsome adulation under which the memory of their kinswoman is overwhelmed in these pages.

The biographies of L. E. L. and Mrs. Hemans are distinguished by the same extravagancies that we have found fault with in that of Hannah More—extravagancies which occasionally border on the ludicrous. We suspect that the authoress has drawn on her imagination for the picture in which she represents Mrs. Hemans, then an elderly lady in extreme delicacy of health, wading ankle-deep through haunted bourns. Even poetesses, at forty years of age—more especially when they happen to be constitutionally delicate—cannot afford to despise the consequences of wet feet, even though the water which wetted them be drawn from a stream haunted by a whole mythology of fays and elves.

As we objected to Mrs. Thrale and Miss Seward, &c., taking rank among the poetesses of our country, so we are puzzled to know what Lady Gethin, *inter alias*, has to do among the "literary women of

England." We think it highly to her praise that she cannot be charged with having written nonsense; but we cannot allow that the fact of her having filled a common-place book with extracts from the writings of other authors entitles her to rank as a "literary woman." At least, if this claim be allowed, there is certainly a royal road to literature, if not to mathematics.

In chapter seven the authoress gives her readers "A dissertation upon poetry," of which we need say little more than that the writer has apparently jumbled up the contents of an ill-selected common-place book on the "Sortes Virgilianæ" principle of first come first printed. We subjoin the following specimen:

Poetry essentially consists of fine thoughts and melodious utterance; and its mundane materials are—the appearances of nature, the records of history, the events of life, and the internal experience of the soul.

Bishop Lowth, in his Introductory Lecture on the "Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews," remarks, that "However ages and nations may have differed in their religious sentiments and opinions, in this, at least, we find them all agreed, that the mysteries of their devotion were celebrated in verse." He adds:—"Of this origin poetry even yet exhibits no obscure indications, since she ever embraces a divine and sacred subject with a kind of filial tenderness and affection. To the sacred haunts of religion, she delights to resort as to her native soil; and there she most willingly inhabits, and there she flourishes in all her pristine beauty and vigour."

To the Lectures above quoted, and to Dean Milman's "History of the Jews," the reader is referred for some admirable remarks upon the magnificent poems of Deborah, Miriam, and other inspired women of Israel.

Poetry has been divided into Pastoral, Lyric, Didactic, Descriptive, Epic, and Dramatic; and still more simply and justly into Narrative, Dramatic, and Allegorical; or Narrative, Dramatic, and Lyric.

After having analyzed the nature of Narrative and Dramatic Poetry, and eulogized their merits, Lord Bacon says:—"But Allegorical Poetry excels the others, and appears a solemn, sacred thing, which religion itself generally makes use of to preserve an intercourse between divine and human things."

He alludes to the fables of heathen mythology as sounding "like a soft whisper from the traditions of more ancient nations, conveyed through the futes of the Grecians."

Dr. Latham has carefully examined the gradual formation of the English Language, and written a treatise which may be said to contain its geology. Thomas Warton has widely and diligently explored, as it were, the Oceanic exhalations, wafted showers, and mountain springs of English literature. Percy, Ellis, Ritson, and others, have acted as pioneers to a host of succeeding enquirers, examiners, and critics.

We are obliged regretfully to affirm that this volume is one of the dreariest specimens of hasty and crude book-making which has ever come under our notice.

The Life of Nelson. By ROBERT SOUTHEY. Illustrated with numerous Engravings on Steel and Wood, from designs by Edward Duncan, Birket Foster, Richard Westall, and others. New edition, with additional Notes and Plates, and a General Index. (Henry G. Bohn. 1861. pp. 400.)—We have here a very handsome edition of one of the comparatively few prose works which really deserve to take rank as English classics. We scarcely know a more fascinating work in our language than Southey's "Life of Nelson." It language is a model of a perfect prose style; and the events narrated in it appeal to the heart of every Englishman. Undoubtedly, considered as a biography, the book is wanting in many ways; but its good qualities far surpass its deficiencies. We are not sure that the unbounded affection which is most justly felt for the memory of Nelson is not in some degree owing to Southey's work. Certainly, Nelson has been most fortunate in his *vates sacer*. The present edition is printed in a remarkably clear and vigorous type, and some of the illustrations are excellent. Without at all pretending that Southey has not occasionally omitted important facts, and perhaps drawn erroneous conclusions from this, which he has not omitted, we accept his book, with all its imperfections, as one of the most charming in the English language.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett have added to their "Standard Library" the *Life of Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre.* By Martha W. Freer.

SCIENCE.

The Climate of England: its Meteorological Character Explained, and the Changes of Future Years Revealed. A Solution of the Great Problem which has defied the Philosophy of all Ages. With Meteorological Tables from the Year 1656 to 1861. Illustrated by a Chart of the Solar System. With Appendix: England's Position, and England's only Hope. By GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E., Civil and Agricultural Engineer. Author of "The Sewage of London, and its Application to Agriculture." London: Longmans. 1861.

THERE IS, PERHAPS, no subject of scientific inquiry of more practical importance to us as a nation than that of meteorology; nor is there any so universally the subject of remark and observation, or of which the phenomena are so constantly forced upon our view. With all this, there is, perhaps, no branch of human knowledge that has made so little real progress, or is so far from having arrived at the dignity of a fixed science. In short, and notwithstanding the publication of this *opus magnum* of Mr. Shepherd, which professes to have solved its greatest problem, meteorology at the present hour is a mere agglomeration of unsystematised facts, which have led to nothing definite beyond themselves. All, or nearly all, that it is important for us to know is mere guess work, without an inch of clear ground to enable us to ascend a step higher.

It need hardly be said that the foundations of science, properly so called, consist of recognised and well-defined principles, on which, in fact, the whole superstructure is made to rest. These, once given, enable its cultivators to predict an unconsummated result with as much certainty as if it had occurred. The science of the astronomer, for example, enables him to calculate the very second of time at which

an infinitely distant and yet unseen heavenly body, careering in space, will make its appearance, and be seen from our earth. Nay, months before the event, he can adjust the position of even a four or five inch object-glass, so that the same body shall, at a given second of time, travel across the field of his instrument and be seen with as much certainty as if placed there by his own hand; and all this, be it remembered, whilst it is millions of miles beyond the ken of earthly eye. Such is fixed science; but such, unfortunately, is not yet meteorology. On the contrary, no wise collector of meteorological data—and the most eminent cultivators of the science rank no higher—would venture to predict, with any approach to certainty, even a shower of rain a couple of hours before falling; whilst to calculate on a hail-storm, even a shorter period before its arrival, would be as far beyond his scientific prescience as the advent of an unknown comet. Arago, who was a reliable, though vicarious authority on most matters of science, used to say that "no scientific man with any reputation to lose would venture to prophecy weather;" and few were better acquainted with the whole range of meteorological data than the French secretary.

Though at first sight it may savour somewhat of paradox, yet it is, nevertheless, strictly true, that any branch of secular knowledge which does not confer the gift of prophecy—so to speak—on its cultivators, can hardly be said to rank among fixed sciences. While, in short, the predictions of true science amount to subsequent certainties, those relating to meteorology, where hazarded at all, are at best put forward as probabilities for the certainty of which no reliable cultivator of meteorology will take upon himself to vouch.

That this important branch of inquiry has not kept pace with others arises from no bar to its progress put forth by any prejudices of the age, or from lack of intelligent or ardent cultivators. Perhaps, indeed, there never was a period when meteorology was so much enriched with the labours of a greater number of reliable observers, nor one in which the absence of guiding principles was more felt and deplored, than the present. Our observations, therefore, are made in no spirit of depreciation, or we trust, of inability to understand the paramount importance of the subject itself. On the contrary, we venture to affirm that a thorough acquaintance with the recondite principles by which meteorological changes are governed would be of far more practical use to the world, and especially to the inhabitants of these islands, than even the profound knowledge we have acquired of astronomy. In a word, had we the option, it would not be all loss to sacrifice the one for the other. We do not forget, at the same time, that Hume once said, while looking at the numerous foreign adjuncts navigation enables us to bring to bear on our manufactures, that "it is impossible to look on a piece of finished broadcloth and suppose that the nation capable of manufacturing it could be ignorant of astronomy." In this, no doubt, there is considerable truth; but, with deference to the great essayist, we venture to think that, to a commercial and agricultural people, the knowledge that a comet shall come, or that an eclipse shall take place on given days and hours, some six or nine months hence, is of far less consequence to them than the teachings which should enable them to rely on having fair or foul weather, or "a long spell" of easterly winds, even a month before their appearance. To the farmer pre-knowledge on which he could rely to this extent only, would be invaluable; while it would enable the merchant to regulate the departure or arrival of his ships, or, at all events anticipate, and probably prevent them from beating about at the mouth of the channel, as sometimes happens, for weeks together during the prevalence of easterly winds.

Such of our readers who may have remarked the positive nature of the title-page of the book that heads this notice with raised hopes, will now naturally ask whether it belies the promise it so stoutly holds forth, to afford a "Solution of the great problem that has defied the philosophy of all ages" in regard to weather, or even if it indicates any coming events that are

Casting their shadows before

in the same direction? Sincerely do we wish that we could reply to them affirmatively. When, however, we have shown the nature of the ground on which the author rests his "solution of the great problem," we are afraid they will agree with us in believing that "England's position and England's only hope" is anything but promising, at least as far as the philosophy of Mr. George Shepherd, C.E., is concerned.

At the same time the numerous observations that are now being carefully made and recorded at so many places, and the national attention so lately awakened to the importance of the subject itself, naturally affords hope of definite results at no very distant date. Still we frankly confess ourselves not to be over sanguine, for, strange as it may appear, although meteorology stands so backwardly in relation to, what let us term, its fellow sciences, yet few or none of them have been so long possessed of so many strictly scientific adjuncts wherewithal to aid their progress. What philosophical instrument, for example, is so universal or so accurate in its measurements as the barometer? Then again, the thermometer, before it is made to become a pyrometer, may be strictly termed a meteorological instrument. Armed with these important aids, the meteorologist can at all times ascertain the height and temperature of that great ocean of mixed gases the atmosphere, which it is his peculiar vocation to investigate. To these universal instruments let us add the anemometer, and the compass-needle; the one enabling him to register the force,

the other the direction of those mighty atmospheric tides which so often disturb the field of his observations. Whether flowing with a force to root up a forest, or scarcely to ruffle its leaves, these instruments perform their assigned duty with equal accuracy.

But our list of meteorological aids to the collection of accurate data is far from being complete. Among them we must not forget the hygrometer, and Dalton's beautiful formulæ for the ascertainment of the dew point. By the one the meteorologist is enabled to detect the existence of the minutest quantities of atmospheric moisture, when it shall have become free. Or, perhaps, we should rather say, when it is thrown out of atmospherical solution. On the other hand, in the formulæ for ascertaining the dew point, he possesses a ready mode of discovering the amount of this moisture with mathematical accuracy before it is thrown out of solution, and when it cannot be otherwise so readily estimated. Those unacquainted with meteorological philosophy can hardly estimate the importance of this knowledge, as many with great reason suppose, that on the relative quantity of moisture which shall be held invisibly in atmospheric solution, all great changes of weather mainly depend. In giving this formulæ to science, it was thought at the time that Dalton had conferred as much benefit on meteorology as he had previously on chemistry; and, although the fruit has not become so fully apparent in the one case as the other, it is impossible to doubt that without the knowledge obtained by this formulæ, no important step can be made in the future development of meteorology. It is little generally known that this great philosopher bestowed more labour in the hope of advancing this, his favourite science, than he did in achieving those more signal successes, which have rendered his name so famous in relation to chemistry. These are only a few of the instrumental aids which so peculiarly enrich meteorology. We may add, however, that it would be difficult to mention a great name connected with natural philosophy or chemistry, that has not devoted some labour to this most baffling of all the fields of scientific pursuit.

Before discussing the theory of this, the latest and certainly not the least ambitious, aspirant for meteorological honours, a few words as to the existing state of the science itself may not be out of place. At present, it is strictly elementary. For example, the normal height, the normal weight, and the normal composition of the atmosphere are all well-ascertained facts. At all events, no difference of opinion exists in these respects among philosophers. Still, this knowledge is only elemental. In the present state of his science, the meteorologist is not unlike one intimately acquainted with all the parts of the human frame—in its normal condition only. From the absence of pathological science, such a one would be totally unable to anticipate or cure disease. So, then, with the meteorologist, his science unfortunately does not extend beyond its elements, all of which are included in the curriculum of an ordinary education. But were he to be "called in professionally" to give advice as to the sailing of a ship, or even the reaping of a field, the weather-beaten skipper, or the shrewd farmer, would beat him hollow in all such matters of practice. A lady once remarked to a celebrated French anatomist, that he, who so well knew the human frame, ought to be able to cure all its diseases. "True, Madame," he replied, "if I could but be equally well-informed of all that is taking place in each of my patients. One may know every street in Paris," he continued, "but be comparatively ignorant of what is passing in the houses." So with the meteorologist, he may be equally acquainted with all the elements of the gaseous envelope in which "he lives and breathes," but, until he is equally well informed as to all the circumstances that are continually taking place to modify its normal condition, his science will remain conjectural; or, at all events, not come within the bounds of every day's practice. For our own part, we are of opinion, that many of the causes which contribute to modify, or even eventually to effect, a change of climate, are not so far off as some profounder philosophers imagine. Let a marshy district be drained thoroughly, and its subsequent rain-fall will not be so great as before. The gradual disappearance of forests in some countries is acknowledged not only to affect the climatology of their immediate districts, but to have altered the character of the wind which has blown over their former site. Who then will say in regard to our own islands, that increased drainage and railways, together with the immensely enlarged consumption of coal, and the consequent liberation of heat and carbonic acid, will not effect, or rather is not effecting, a change in their climatology? The electrical philosopher will tell us, that the thousands of miles of metallic rails lying exposed, and ramifying the surface everywhere, must necessarily keep the clouds nearer the earth by attracting their electricity, like so many conducting wires. The equally numerous telegraphic wires ought also to contribute something. On the other hand, the chemical philosopher will show us that the less than two per cent. of carbonic acid which belongs to our atmosphere normally, may be increased, in time, to three or four, by reason of the enormous increase in the consumption of mineral fuel. But who is to say what changes of another character will be consequent thereon. It is, however, in the nature of such changes—if at all—to come on gradually—that is, taking the brief duration of human life into consideration—and so escape the notice of all but the keenest observers of our generation, and thus leave it a matter of dispute with the next, as to whether the then state of things at all differs from those which were formerly in existence.

We must now turn to Mr. Shepherd, and ask the reader

to re-peruse his title-page as we have transcribed it. On finding that a "Solution of the great problem that has hitherto defied all ages" is about to be offered as to weather, he may possibly extract food for hope, notwithstanding the desponding character of the homily we have so far penned on the subject. On taking the book up we frankly confess this passage had this effect on us. Great discoverers, thought we, are not always the "modestly spoken" men their biographers would fain make them out. Besides, when a man makes a discovery, he must be a fool if he does not know it—and knowing it, why should he not speak of it in terms commensurate with its merits. It was in this favourable frame of mind that we began to look for the solution of "the great problem;" and having at length found it, are now about to proclaim it for the benefit of the world, but more especially for that of England, as we observe, Mr. Shepherd, like a good patriot, inclines to favour his own country the most. In proof of which the larger portion of his book is exclusively devoted to "England's position and England's only hope;" but as to what these are precisely intended to mean, we are not yet very clear, though, from finding the names of Baron Liebig, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Mechi in juxtaposition, we should say that it is something appertaining to muck. However this may be, our author's great discovery is: that all great periodic changes of climate or weather are generally due to the planet "Jupiter;" though he does not except "Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, or the smaller planets;" moreover, when these fail to act as they ought to do, or as Mr. Shepherd predicates of them, we may rely, he tells us, that they in turn are acted on by some, perhaps unknown, "comet"—though we may not be able to see it ourselves. It is clear that after this—all such petty theorists as confine themselves for solutions of their crudities to the mere forty-five miles of atmosphere that encase our earth, must give place to a master mind of a far wider range. We remember to have heard the American Emerson say to an auditory of his countrymen, in relation to Shakespeare, that "Contemporary dramatists in that gigantic age also used the sublimest illustrations in the constructions of their dramas. The earth, the ocean, and even the planetary bodies were all skillfully pressed in towards the production of their effects;" but, said the lecturer, with a burst of enthusiasm, "Shakespeare did all this, and more; for not only did he employ sun, moon, and stars in producing his dramatic effects, but, with gigantic hand, he seized even the comets and used them in his common pyrotechny."

So, henceforth, must we speak of Mr. Shepherd in relation to all past and future meteorologists. Some of the boldest of them, it is true, have ventured even as far as the moon, but none that we can remember have yet thought of pressing Jupiter into the service, far less in seizing even unseen comets, and fixing them in a quarterly weather almanac, as Mr. Shepherd threatens, and for which forthcoming publication he solicits subscribers, in a fly leaf appended to the book before us.

By the way, some of our readers may not fail to remember that a letter appeared in the *Times* early in the present month, stating that its author had made a great meteorological discovery, whereby he was enabled to predict, that, after the 6th inst., we believe, agriculturists need have no further fear of unsettled weather. On the contrary, they were promised excellent crops, and plenty of fair weather to house them. The author of these tidings of comfort was our friend Mr. Shepherd, and no other. Looking at the nature of the harvest weather we have had since its appearance, especially northward, we fancy our readers will agree with us that weather-prophets are not always so fortunate as Mr. Murphy was once. The one lucky guess gave to his almanac an enormous sale in the year following the prediction. Obviously, Mr. Shepherd has not been so fortunate. His bill was drawn on the public at too short a date. Had his letter appeared in the *Times* earlier, and his book, or even the promised almanac, been judiciously advertised subsequently, so greedy is the public of illicit information as to weather that the sale in each case might have fell little short of Murphy.

As we are far from wishing in any degree to misrepresent Mr. Shepherd, we must now let him speak more fully for himself. Nor, we can assure our readers, is he likely to fatigue them with verbosity, for, setting at naught the sage saying of the Governor of Barataria, that "great wit is not to be given forth in small compass," our author expressly states that "great discoveries require but a brief description." Be this as it may, in the selection of the following passage, in which the charms of verse are made to help the prose, we have been fortunate, seeing that it contains the whole of the great discovery within the compass of the usual argumentative nutshell.

As I before stated [says Mr. Shepherd], we fail to trace anything to the action of the sun, the earth, or the moon, on which we can build the slightest foundation for a theory to account for the mysterious changes our climate is subject to, now disclosed to our astonished eyes. [What is disclosed passes our comprehension to see.] No; we must leave the sun, the earth, and her fair attendant, if we are to solve this great problem, and soar into that paradise of science where

All the stars around her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Proclaim their tidings as they roll,
And spread his truth from pole to pole.

I now [continues Mr. Shepherd] humbly, yet boldly, proclaim that the planet Jupiter, not excepting Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, or the smaller planets, and those great wanderers, the comets, as they revolve in their respective orbits round the sun, control, both directly and indirectly, the meteorology of our climate. I think it is so conclusive that there remains not a shadow of doubt as to the great fact.

Said we not with some reason that Mr. Shepherd is a genius of no common order. Sun, moon, and earth, and all meaner modes of accounting for changes of climate, are thus flung to the low ambition of such men as Dalton, Daniells, and Howard; men who were content to search patiently for their facts within speaking distance of their kindred earth. To leave out the comets, Neptune, Uranus, and the rest, our readers may not be unwilling to learn on what grounds Mr. Shepherd accounts for the influence of his favourite planet, Jupiter, on our climate. After giving us the usual school table of the Solar System, showing the relative magnitude of each body it comprises, with their mean distances from the sun, their motion, and the periods of their revolution, he says:

It will be observed in the table, the planet Jupiter completes its revolution round the sun in a period of 4332 days, or 11 years 317 days of our time. But if we divide the 4332 days, the period of her revolution [neuter in the last sentence, feminine in this] by 12, it gives us exactly 12 Jovian years of 361 days each, which time corresponds with the 12 revolutions of our earth round the sun, or 12 of our years.

Whilst the mystic cycle of other philosophers is seven, that of Mr. Shepherd is evidently twelve. Thus, as Jupiter completes his revolution round the sun in very nearly twelve years, our philosopher sees in this fact a coincidence as to our climate in the same number of years. Besides, are not the signs of the Zodiac twelve?

In short, whenever Jupiter, in his duodecimal revolutions round the sun, happens to be in those parts of the heavens in which are the zodiacal signs of Leo, Sagittarius, and Taurus, we are, according to our author, sure to have wet and cold years; that is, three times in the mystical cycle of twelve. We are also furnished with a series of tables to show that this has been the order of things at least since 1656, the earliest period at which anything approaching to reliable data are available. Be it remembered, however, that the three periods thus belonging to the twelve do not accrue at regular intervals. For example, between Leo and Sagittarius there is an interval of three years of fine weather, whilst between Sagittarius and Taurus the interval is four years, three only of which are marked fine; whilst the one belonging to Capricornus seems to be, as nearly as we can make out, a somewhat doubtful year. Then, again, the interval between Taurus and the next wet sign Leo, gives only two years of fine weather; and thus the twelve yearly revolution of this portentous planet is completed.

We again cite our author:

With these prospects before us [that is to say, his predictions] it will be for the wisdom of Parliament and the nation to devise such means as may be requisite to meet these contingencies. We may suggest that a quantity of wheat should be stored in our granaries for these occasions, purchased when the price of wheat is low. This may be done, and a vast deal of suffering and national loss thereby obviated.

We wonder what Mr. Caird and the *Times* will say to this proposition. However, for his ability thus to predict the years of famine and the years of plenty, our modern Joseph more than hints that a day should be set apart for a national thanksgiving; for, continues he:

I feel overwhelmed at the magnitude of this discovery, and at the new duties which now devolve on each one of us, if we are to protect the wealth and homes of England. But let the task be boldly met, and we shall find for every thorn in our path a sweet-scented blooming rose, and for every briar a myrtle tree, to make our duties and labours pleasant; for if the humble philosopher's labours are severe in investigating Nature's great laws, how stupendous the reward! It is said science is a hard mistress. This is not true; it is man that is hard and selfish.

We imagine we have now quoted as much of Mr. Shepherd as our readers will care to hear, nor will it be necessary to add much more of our own.

Before quitting the subject, however, we must say that our author, like most of his class, takes especial care to have a loophole through which he can retreat when his predictions fail to be verified. In the present case we are told that, whenever his predictions as to Jupiter are not fully apparent, we may rely that some erratic comet has crossed the path of the planet, and interfered with the normal junctions which Mr. Shepherd has assigned to him; so that, should we chance to have a fine year when a wet one was previously affirmed, it would be termed "a perturbation" caused by a comet, for, says he: "When extraordinary perturbations occur in our climate, we can predict a visit from one or more of these erratic wanderers."

We have already stated that Mr. Shepherd predicted in the *Times*, somewhere about the 6th of the present month, that we need have no fear as to the prospects of the present harvest, as, from some occult knowledge peculiarly his, he knew that we should have a continuance of fair weather subsequent to the date of his letter. Shall we then set down the immediately subsequent heavy rains that fell, especially in the northern parts of our island, to some unseen cometary perturbations? A friend—not dreaming of Mr. Shepherd—writing to us from a watering-place on the banks of the Clyde a day or two ago, says: "I have been here a whole month and have had only two fair days, and even in one of them there was a shower."

We had almost forgotten to say a word or two as to the larger half of the book which our author entitles "England's Position and England's only Hope." Our readers will scarcely imagine that this title conceals a sort of desultory treatise on sewage manure, and in which figure the celebrated names to which we have already referred in connection with this less ethereal part of his subject. Perhaps it may be some consolation to Mr. Shepherd to know that we think his labours in this earthly direction are more likely to be valuable than his flights into the regions of Orion or the "sweet influences of the Pleiades."

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

La Bretagne. Paysages et Récits. Par EUGÈNE LOUDUN. Paris: P. Brunet. pp. 274.

WE CORDIALLY SYMPATHISE with the sentiment to which M. Loudun gives expression, when he says that, in these days of change and assimilation to one dead level pattern, the spectacle of a people preserving any features of individuality is one that should awaken the deepest interest in a reflective mind. The great characteristics which distinguished nation from nation are fast disappearing; the nice distinctions of language, which determined even the province to which a man belonged, are becoming obsolete, or are pronounced to be vulgar; local customs are being swept away as ridiculous, useless, and antiquated; even the national costumes, in which reside deep hidden the germs of national character, are now being replaced by an ever-changing fashion, a mere succession of whims and fancies, which ignores every principle of beauty, and benefits no one but the milliner and the tailor.

Brittany, which like our own Wales, still possesses some of these rare characteristics, is, in many respects, interesting to us. Our island got its name from the old Armorica. Many of the legends of ancient Brittany bear a close resemblance to old traditions which still hang about remote parts of our country. Yet M. Loudun reports that the distinctive characteristics are fast disappearing; that of the five departments of Brittany, Finistère alone preserves intact the costume and the language. Remote from the modern civilisation, the farthest point of the land, as the name (*finis terra*) imports, the women of the district still wear the ancient dress and picturesque coiffure. "Woman," says M. Loudun, "the guardian of the hearth, is the last to abandon ancient customs and family traditions. She it is who places a sentiment in costume. To quit that is to break with the past—one's race and ancestors. When the women of a country no longer wear the costume, that country no longer deserves a particular name. It is undergoing change." The language is in somewhat better case. Still are there to be found some few who speak the Breton language only; but they are very few, and are fast disappearing. When one dies, he is not replaced. Often the Breton peasant speaks his own language and understands French; but the latter is fast spreading, and, in the opinion of M. Loudun, no long period will elapse before that rough yet poetic language will have become the property of philologists and academicians. Alack, the day, for a lover of "the old order!" List to M. Loudun.

Thus are modified or effaced the external features of this ancient people, and the railroad, which is advancing, ready to launch its waggons like an arrow into the heart of Armorica, will consummate the change. We must not be surprised at this. Costumes, towns, a language, institutions, must either be or not be. One thing only is unchanged in Brittany, and it is that which lies deepest in a people's heart, the religion; and religion is the essence of the Breton character. "Savages and Turks," said Chateaubriand, "cared only for my arms and my religion: the arms which protect a man's body: the religion which is his soul." Because Brittany is religious, therefore [says M. Loudun] is she still Brittany.

The name of Chateaubriand must ever be connected with Brittany. He was a Breton; and his fellow countrymen are as proud of the fact as the inhabitants of Stratford are about Shakespeare. His grave is among the rocks of St. Malo, overlooking the sea of which he wrote so eloquently. A simple granite stone and a cross, but no inscription. That was his wish, and, as M. Loudun says, pride dictated it. When passers-by see the blank stone, they will say "Chateaubriand." By leaving it so, he compelled men to remember his name.

Brittany is a province full of interest. In spite of what M. Loudun has said about the disappearance of old customs, many traces still exist to delight the heart of the antiquarian. At Morbihan, although the ancient language and costume no longer prevail there, the pilgrimage of St. Anne d'Auray (the patroness of Brittany) attracts thither persons from all parts of the province. "All the costumes may be seen, and all the dialects of Brittany may be heard, there. The centre of Brittany is neither Rennes, nor Nantes, nor even Quimper. It is that little village of Morbihan, Saint Anne d'Auray." The shores of the Gulf of Morbihan are thickly sprinkled with relics of the past. There is that ancient town, Vannes, which once sent out great fleets to defend the independence of Gaul from the Roman. On the peninsula of Rhuys stands the castle of Suenio, a ruin, but still solid and all but complete. Further on is the Convent of St. Gildas, where Abelard once lived. At the extreme end is a lofty hill on a level plain, the tumulus of Tumiac, an immense heap of earth and stones, the relic of the ancient kingdom of Armorica, in the interior of which are the chambers of sepulture in which the chiefs of the people were deposited. On the other shore of the gulf are other tumuli, some higher than that of Tumiac; whilst Druidical stones, dolmans, and grottoes supply still further evidence of the bygone presence of the ancient religion of the province. On one of the *landes* in this neighbourhood stands *Cæsar's Table*, a mighty table, standing where it has stood for two thousand years.

Quimper, Quiberon, and Brest are more intimately connected with modern than with ancient history. Their memories are rather of the republican and Bonapartist wars than of *Cæsar's* invasion. It was at Quiberon that the republican Hoche, the son of a groom, vanquished the descendants of the old nobility, fighting for the Bourbons. Tallien belonged to Quiberon, and so did Rouget de Lisle, the author of the "Marseillaise." The execution of the emigrants who were taken at Quiberon by Hoche was a blow from which the nobility of France has never recovered.

The chateau of Les Rochers, near Vitré, reminds us of that witty, pleasant woman of the world, Mme. Sévigné. Many of her famous letters describe her life at Les Rochers. Here she received the grantees of the province—"M. de Chaulnes, M. de Rohan, M. de Lavardin, MM. de Coëtlogon, de Lokmaria, the Baron de Guais, and the Bishops of Rennes and St. Malo." The house has scarcely changed since her time, and the *salon* in which she received this worshipful company still contains the carved wood and the bronzes of the period. The other Breton chateau which is consecrated by literary reminiscences is that of Combours, where Chateaubriand lived. M. Loudun evidently entertains no great veneration for the memory of that morbidly proud and gloomy man. The discrepancies between the reality and the description which the author of the somewhat pompous "Memoirs d'Outre-Tombe" gives of the chateau, excite the ire of M. Loudun, who compares his conduct in this respect with that of Mme. de Sévigné.

Mme. de Sévigné did not describe her chateau. If she drops here and there a word or so about her park, her garden, her room, it is *à propos* of something that has taken place, something she has done there. It is not vanity that prompts her, for she could say no less; but by those few words she conveys an exact and true idea of the real state of the case. When you visit her house you find what you expected to find. M. de Chateaubriand, on the contrary, has attempted to paint an imposing picture of the place where he spent his youth. For the great personage to be presented, nothing but a colossal frame would serve. The Combours which is in the mind after reading the *Memoirs* is an immense castle, with vast and innumerable chambers, a stony desert, in which a hundred knights and their following might be easily accommodated. The village is as nothing. We see only the terrible fortress, black, threatening, isolated, standing in the midst of the woods. . . . With the exception of some trees which have been cut down, nothing has been altered at Combours. The great avenue near the meadow, the meadow itself, the chesnuts, the chateau, are untouched; but the impression received by no means agrees with that derived from the *Memoirs*. On arriving at the village, it is not without astonishment that we perceive that it is so large and so close to the chateau. It is not a little village, but almost a small town, with wide streets, houses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The portal of the front court of the chateau opens directly upon one of the streets. But for its greater size, the chateau is just like one of the houses of the village, of which, indeed, it is an integral part. . . . The chamber which serves for a vestibule is low and mean; the court-yard is small and narrow, like those courts to Paris houses, which resemble a well between high walls. There are two or three rooms which would seem large in such a neighbourhood; but not one of those vast chambers to be found in the really great *châteaux* of Clisson, Tiffanges, or even of Sicinio. The rest are medium-sized chambers and little closets in the turrets. We seek in vain for that multitude of apartments which M. de Chateaubriand makes mention of. All may be easily counted and examined. Not only would it be impossible for a hundred knights and their suites to be comfortable there; but it may be depended upon that thirty persons would be considerably inconvenienced.

For Chateaubriand's parade of using poor and simple furniture, M. Loudun has even less mercy:

They have brought hither the furniture which he had in his residence at Paris during his later years. A little iron bedstead, with calico curtains, an iron crucifix, an iron inkstand, and a table of the commonest wood. Behold the furniture of M. de Chateaubriand, ex-minister of state, ex-ambassador! What! Is that the table on which he wrote that pompous description of the castle of his ancestors, and on which, whilst he protested that he attached no importance to it, he took the pains to draw up, at the head of his memoirs, such a complete genealogy of his family? So much pride, with simpler furniture than even that of a monk's cell. . . . We are not deceived by this affected simplicity. It was not an error of the imagination, but a calculation. He wished to compel admiration by a contrast such as every body can understand. In the presence of his tomb every one must say "What modesty!"

M. Loudun gives elsewhere a charming description of the house and family of Achille de Clesieux, the Breton poet, at Saint-Ilan, whose genius—so far at least as we know of it—he seems greatly to over-rate.

There is an interesting account of the new sea-port which has been recently called into existence at the mouth of the Loire, and which for rapidity of construction surpasses even Birkenhead. "Ten years ago, Saint-Nazaire was a village of 500 souls; there was no port, and nothing was to be seen but a few fishing smacks which anchored behind a small jetty. Now, it is a town of five thousand inhabitants, and in ten years more it will have thirty thousand." There is now a harbour into which the largest vessels of commerce can find accommodation. Fortifications of great strength are also constructed.

These immense works have been improvised in four years—improvised, but perfected. Vast quays of granite, immense docks, heavy iron gates, colossal cranes, deep excavations of the soil, enormous chains moved by powerful machines. All that man can invent that is strong enough to struggle with that light water which, as it licks the sides of the rock, wears them, breaks them, and bears them off. . . . Already the principal merchants of Nantes have opened offices there; already the basin is filled with ships come from all parts of the world. You will find there those great American clippers of colossal dimensions, which measure 1800 tons, and draw twenty-four feet of water, like frigates.

Brittany is famous for its Pardons and its wrestlers. The Pardon is a religious fête, with a large admixture of the village fair. Mass first, and then sports and games. Wrestling is among the most popular of those sports, and it is a significant indication of the old affinity between Great Britain and little Brittany, that the favourite sport of Devonshire and Cornwall should obtain on the opposite coast of the Straits, and there only in all France. Judging from M. Loudun's very graphic description of the Breton wrestling, it very closely resembles the Devonshire style, and the laws of the ring are as clearly laid down and as religiously kept at these Pardons, as at any of the great wrestling matches in England. The word *Pardon* has come to be somewhat familiarly known in England from the fact that a great composer has written an opera to a story supposed to be founded

upon some incidents which took place at the Pardon of a little Breton town called Ploërmel. M. Meyerbeer's "Pardon de Ploërmel" has very naturally lead many people to make the inquiry—What is a Pardon? Here they are answered. But the only difficulty is, that that Ploërmel has no Pardon. Many towns in the neighbourhood have; but Ploërmel has none.

Had he [i.e., the composer in question] known Brittany he would have known that nowhere is the Breton character less marked than at Ploërmel. The language is not spoken there; the costume is no longer worn there; the manners are in no respect different from those of the rest of France. Ploërmel has not even a real Pardon. It is a dreary little town, without animation, such as one may meet with anywhere. It is no longer Brittany, but France.

One of the worst signs of change in Brittany is that the new part of the ancient town of Pontivy has got the name of Napoléonville. What a name! M. Loudun has touched upon this disagreeable subject with considerable discretion. "The partisans of the ancient royalty," says he, "give the name of Pontivy to the town, which people of to-day call Napoléonville. Both are in the right, but especially the latter." Well, well; the censorship is no light matter in France just now, for all M. de Persigny's protestations; and M. Loudun might stand excused for a worse thing than this in consideration of this very agreeable volume about one of the most interesting parts of France.

FICTION.

The Broken Troth: a Tale of Village Life in Tuscany. From the Italian. By PHILIP IRETON. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

Manordean: a Novel. By HERBERT STEELE. London: Thomas Cautley Newby.

THE "BROKEN TROTH."—The original of which this work purports to be a translation was presented to him, as the writer assures us, "by a young Italian poet, who recommended its perusal in the following terms: 'This book has at least the merit of being true to nature, and will help you to understand what our peasantry really are. When you travel through the country districts of Tuscany, you will see Cecco lounging up every village street; Giannina glancing at you from under many a handkerchief; Rosa, with her motherly face and her eternal distaff, at every cottage-door; you will find Dr. Matteo in far too many apothecaries' shops; and the kind-hearted sententious priest wherever the priests are poor.'" And the writer, vouching from his "own experience" to the truth of this verdict, forthwith "presents the tale to the English reader as the best, if not the only true, picture of Tuscan peasant life he has been able to meet with."

The question occurs, Is this to be depended upon as a *bona fide* statement? We do not quite know. If the tale be of such admitted excellence its author is likely to be known; and if he be so, his name should surely have been given. Farther, a "young Italian poet," whom Mr. Ireton, though no doubt proud of his acquaintance, declines to indicate more clearly, is not a figure to inspire us with any excessive degree of confidence. Mr. Ireton will perhaps excuse our hinting that his preface may, after all, be merely a puff preliminary, somewhat skilfully devised. With every respect for the "young Italian poet," who may, or may not exist, we scarcely think that the book, read simply on its own merits, will quite bear out his eulogium and that of his friend. As a picture of local manners, and of life as specially developing itself in and through them, it does not, we confess, strike us as so unapproachably vivid and picturesque. Superficial aspects are probably rendered with sufficient truth; but there does not, in this way, seem to be anything necessarily beyond the reach of a foreigner of competent talent, who has profited by fair opportunities of studying the country and people. In its delineation of character the book cannot be said to be strong. Of the figures ostentatiously paraded in the preface, that of Cecco alone seems to us a spirited and successful study. *Riant*, reckless, dissipated, devil-may-care, yet affectionate and fine-hearted withal, he is really a likeable blackguard enough, and looks thoroughly racy of the soil. But in the others there seems little distinctive or nicely marked. Giannina is vividly rendered; but is really a very ordinary type of the spoiled, self-willed beauty and flirt all the world over. Rosa is a good mother; and, if it be interesting to be informed that good mothers exist in Italy as elsewhere, we may admit there is meaning in the character. Dr. Matteo is merely a coarse brute, utterly ignorant of his profession, and not very long ago we met with him, practising with much success in Yorkshire. The reader must be more of a witch than we are, who, from the study of figures such as these, can derive any clear and accurate knowledge of the Tuscan peasantry. But, perhaps, the weakest character in the book is the hero, Stefanino. He is meant to be a model of all the virtues; and the writer, in trying to bespeak our respect, contrives to secure our contempt for him. In our desire to be brief if possible, we must decline to indicate at length the passionate relations subsisting between him and Giannina. Could we afford space to do so, it would not be difficult to establish the weakness and ineptitude of the treatment.

We have judged this book more severely than we might otherwise have been disposed to do, because by its preface it seemed to challenge criticism by somewhat of a high standard. Treating it as merely a "novel of the season," a good deal might be said for it. The narrative is easy and flowing, and the plot, though of such elements as are familiar to us, is complicated with considerable skill.

After reading the first chapter or two of "Manordean," by Herbert Steele, a person in the least degree impatient might be pardoned if he closed the book a little angrily, and declined to concern himself farther with it. We have seldom seen a work which opened with less promise. The first chapter is elaborately descriptive of the village of that name, and is occupied for the most part with the adventures of a brook which runs through it. The writing is of the most childish character. "It sprang to light with a little tiny jet in infant brightness. It ran on for a score yards, and then met a stubborn bank, which even in its young strength," &c. "Then, fresh from the fight, it flowed on steadily, and was kissed in the open meadow by the loving sun," and so forth. "Then it met with adversity, for rock after rock had to be met and overcome, or overpassed and evaded." But, again, the stream "got sedate." Presently, however, it relapses into wildness, and goes down a cataract of four feet, "its sparkling spray haloing it with a liquid glory." After which it proceeds to "cool its heated brow, or to seek retirement that it may repose on its laurels," by "making a quick, sudden dart into an impenetrable ravine," whither we must decline to follow it. This is obviously the writing of a school-girl, and we are treated to just twelve pages of it to start with. That a book which begins so deplorably, should develop into anything even tolerable no one could venture to predict.

The story improves as it proceeds, and the writer, interested in her subject (we assume that Herbert Steele is a lady), and working it out simply and earnestly, with little irrelevant or superfluous, succeeds in interesting the reader. Sorrow, no less in its intensity than its apathy and unexpected alleviations, looks familiar upon these pages. The mental history of the heroine is well given; her resolution and despondency, her clinging hopes, her doubts and restless, weary longings, are all in their turn indicated with intimate knowledge and much truth of feeling. The mere writing cannot be said to be of special merit; and every way there are traces throughout of the immaturity and inexperience which are rampant in the opening chapters. But if the reader will make some slight allowance, he will find that the little work (it has the immense merit of being in one volume), particularly in its later passages, has genuine and unassuming merit.

We have also received: No. IV. of Mr. O'Flanagan's version of the Yelverton case—*Gentle Blood; or, the Secret Marriage.* (Henry Lea.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. A. Castrén's *Föreläsningar i Finsk Mytologi.* (M. A. CASTRÉN'S Lectures on Finnish Mythology.) Helsingfors. pp. 332.

WE ARE PRONE TO CALL A MAN'S WORK IMPERFECT if he has been stricken down in the midst thereof. Yet, perhaps, his work is never so perfect as when this fatality occurs. The fragments of his being are gathered by pious and reverent hands into a colossal whole. Better that our work should outlive us, than that we should outlive our work. They who have been called away before their time have been Earth's real redeemers. Leaving a grand ideal unsatisfied, they have incited and emboldened all mankind to realise it. The blessedness of dying young has been poetically celebrated; yet to elevate here a poetical sentiment to a philosophical truth, we must look less at him who falls down at his most valiant noon to rise no more, than at those immortal principles which he perished to serve.

Much was Ottfried Müller's premature death lamented. A brave and gifted man who passed away more prematurely even than Müller was Matthias Alexander Castrén. Still more, however, in the case of the distinguished Finnish than in that of the distinguished German scholar has the heritage of glory and genius proved infinitely fruitful.

We must limit ourselves to a few naked particulars respecting Castrén's life. On some future occasion, from materials not now fully at our command, we hope to furnish an ampler biography. Castrén was born at Tervola, in the North of Finland, on the 2nd December, 1813. From 1830 to 1836 he studied at Helsingfors. He devoted himself to philology and ethnography. All his pursuits had a patriotic inspiration and aspiration. Whatsoever related to Finland, and to the races, languages, literatures, religions, customs, traditions, cognate to the Finnish, grew less into a fixed, comprehensive pursuit than, alas! into the devouring fever of his career. Scarcely had he finished his preparatory course when his travels into the Asiatic territories of Russia, and his explorations as a scholar, assumed the same prodigious proportions. After his return from his last great journey he was appointed professor of the Finnish language and literature in the Helsingfors University. He had just entered on what, after terrible hardships and extraordinary adventures, promised to be rest, when he was called to a rest of a deeper kind. Disease assailed him, and his worn, exhausted frame had not power to resist it. On the 7th of May, 1852, he died, not much more than thirty-eight years of age. He was succeeded in his professorship by Elias Lönnrot, who has done more than any other to give to the literature of Finland a commanding position among the literatures of the world.

One of Castrén's most famous literary achievements was the translation into Swedish of the "Kalewala," the national epic of the Finnish people, which Elias Lönnrot was the first to mould into an organic and harmonious poem, and which has been rendered, we know not with what success, into French and German; but we believe not yet

into English, though Longfellow has attempted to imitate some of its forms. Except the translation of the "Kalewala," reports to learned societies, articles in periodicals, Castrén had given slender sign of his literary vigour. The vast stores which he had so painfully accumulated, he was torn away when about to arrange and fructify: they went down with him to the grave. The Finnish Society of Literature, the Scientific Society of St. Petersburg, and Castrén's friends, have displayed commendable zeal in offering to the world everything from his pen which had made any approach to completion. Much was of course fragmentary, yet not on that account to be neglected. The St. Petersburg Scientific Society has published his grammars and dictionaries of one or two Asiatic languages kindred to the Finnish; to the Finnish Society of Literature we are indebted for five volumes of Castrén's miscellaneous productions under the title of "Northern Journeys and Researches." One of these volumes contains Castrén's "Lectures on Finnish Mythology."

This was one of the earliest subjects to which Castrén turned his thoughts; it was doomed to be the last with which they were occupied. The lectures, begun in the autumn of 1851, were interrupted by Castrén's illness. When confined to bed and too weak and weary to bear any but a recumbent posture, Castrén continued to write with a lead pencil what he knew he could never deliver. After a while he was too completely prostrated to take the pencil in his hand, and he had to leave imperfect a work which lay so near to his heart.

With their unavoidable defects, and though sketchy and popular rather than elaborate and systematic, these lectures have a ripeness and a richness which we are not likely soon to meet in any treatise on the same topic. Hasty writing never does any harm if hasty thinking has not preceded it. Castrén's editor—Charles Gustavus Borg—confesses that these are hasty compositions; but he asserts, and this needs no proof, that Castrén, in discoursing on Finnish mythology, was merely pouring forth a small part of that abundance which had been gathering in his mind from his earliest youth.

It has been observed that only two branches of what the learned Germans have been pleased to call the Uralo-Finnish race—those whom we usually understand by the name of Fins, and the Magyars in Hungary—have succeeded in creating a national literature. But an important difference has been remarked between the Magyars and the Fins. Among the Magyars culture was an occidental, chiefly a German influence, and spread from the higher classes downward. Magyar literature has been a political growth and a political necessity, and has been becoming thoroughly national only since the people began to dream of that absolute independence which no doubt they will finally achieve. The late illustrious Count Stephen Széchenyi—the dearest to his countrymen for his unhappy fate—was a passionate admirer both of England and of English institutions. How much must this have leavened and shaped the utterances both of his lips and of his pen! And probably England will ere long be for the Magyars both a literary and a political model. The literature of the Fins has sprung entirely from popular phantasy, custom, and tradition. It is maintained by competent critics that the popular songs of the Fins, which form not so much the basis of their literature as the literature itself, have lived from age to age in a purity far beyond that of the great Indian epics, of Homer, and of the Niebelungenlied, and with which the popular songs of the Servians alone can compare. Still the most genuine traditional poetry must be subject to change and corruption, while continually liable to be transfigured and transfused by foreign elements. The traditional poetry of the Fins, does not form an exception. It was affected, more or less profoundly, by successive political conquests; the last, the knavish and brutal Russian conquest of rather more than fifty years ago; above all, it suffered from the overthrow of Paganism by Christianity. New ideas blended with or effaced the ancient. Yet it is in the popular songs of the Fins that the features of Finnish mythology must mainly be sought—a mythology which carries us back to the Pagan times. It is true that many tribes in Northern Asia, of the same race as the Fins, remain heathens. And it would seem legitimate by analogy to conclude that the superstitious phantasies and practices of those tribes formerly prevailed among the Fins. Still, how notable and energetic is the part which climate plays in superstition! And, shut up in the north, on the boundary of the Arctic world, the Fins could not fail to deviate immensely from their wild and wandering kindred, who had the vastest regions of the earth as their domain. Castrén is not a theorist, has no crochets, no paradoxes, makes no hazardous assertions, and uses no Jesuitical arguments. He quotes freely from the Finnish popular poems; but he quickly sees where there is a Christian, a Scandinavian, or a Slavonic trace. From his knowledge of the Asiatic tribes, acquired by travel and otherwise, he brings the freshest and most interesting illustrations, but he does not overlook the diversities caused by time and place. Finnish mythology and the related mythologies seem never to have risen much above the deification of the elements; and hence the shamanism—the sorcery—characterising them. Before the greatest objects in nature, before the most terrible phenomena, the shaman—the conjurer—is not supposed to have much power. He trembles like the most ignorant man in the tribe at thunder; and is puzzled and alarmed by an eclipse, though he may pretend to exert an appeasing and atoning empire in the face of the lurid glare. The Finnish mythology is gloomy and vague; it has no beautiful symbolism; but it is wonderfully fertile in peopling the sky, the air, the sea, the earth, and the subterranean realms. All nature is feared, all nature swarms with

malignant demons and cruel capricious imps; all nature is a fairyland—but a fairyland of darkness; an infinite, omnipotent, Caliban looks through the sullen clouds as they open for a moment to close again more leaden than ever. Even the dead—those in life the most beloved—harden into a kind of fiends. The schaman has to deal with them as with foes. Mythologies are always boundlessly instructive, impressive; but sunshine is needed to make a mythology attractive. The Finnish mythology wants this sunshine, and therefore is by no means attractive, though exceedingly curious. If it has not the grandeur of the Scandinavian mythology, neither has it the monotony thereof. The more a race is conquering, the less its mythology is varied. Conquerors are naturally led to hero worship, and hero worship inevitably conducts to the recognition of a personal deity as the king of heroes, as the force of forces. But round this naked stupendous fact how little of myth, of symbol, can grow! Yet that group of nations, of which the Fins are a residue, and which some have attempted to identify with the ancient Scythians, were driven more and more, as the vanquished, from the centre of Asia to the northern extremities of Asia and to Europe. Now, if we are victors over men, we dream that we can be victors to the same extent over nature; but if men subdue us we dread that nature will be able to subdue us too. The raw, but real, pantheism of the Fins and their brethren is, therefore, easily accounted for. It was the expression of their resignation—we might almost say of their despair. The most comprehensive word employed by the Fins in reference to the Divine was *Jumala*, meaning—first, Heaven; secondly, the God of Heaven; and thirdly, a Divinity in general. With the Chinese the word *Tien* signifies both Heaven and Heaven's God. And Castrén shows that the use of the same word for Heaven and for the God of Heaven was not rare. But the distinctions of pantheism involve nothing abstract. Pantheism is not necessarily materialistic, indeed sometimes pantheism may be the only mode by which the materialistic can be shunned. It is not to the spiritual, it is to the abstract that pantheism is opposed. We have more than once asserted that the Infinite, which is commonly represented as a mature and philosophical, is an early and infantile conception. Men march from the infinite to the finite, but there is an intermediate point. They behold the infinite simply as the infinite: then they discover that it is a concrete, a vital unity: then, following out, not a speculative, but an instinctive process, they break this unity into myriad parts, each of which is armed with a mysterious, it may be a formidable life. It would be wrong, however, to say, after the fashion of the Epicureans, that fear alone, or that fear chiefly, first made the gods. In religion there is a dim, strange sympathy superior and anterior to all other feelings. If it could be shown, and doubtless it would not be difficult to show, that men worshipped Thunder before anything else, it would not be thereby demonstrated that fear was the primordial agent in giving birth to the gods—that shallow dogma of those from whom the gods have ever been the remotest. In truth, men are for a season contented with expressing by simple joy their sympathy with the Divine in the Universe. When Fear comes in, it demands formal, regular adoration; then, presently, in this adoration, joy claims its share; not till long after does the moral sense intervene; but, when it is once thoroughly aroused, it asserts its rights with immense and irresistible effect. And it is frequently in the rudest religions that it claims the largest authority. It is the civilised man who is often the most truly the savage in reference to the relations between the religious and the moral. A religion is not to be censured for the folly, the fraud, or the crime, of its professors; and Christianity cannot be held responsible for the sins of Christians. But we are not aware of any except Christian systems in which a supposed orthodoxy, or the performance of a rite, or a tardy, and it may be a transient, repentance, is pictured as a sufficient atonement for a moral offence—and verily the influence of Christianity is profoundly weakened thereby. In the Finnish and the related mythologies there is an admirable conception, along with a strict enforcement of justice, with which even the schaman is not allowed to interfere; for the individual's guilt the individual himself must suffer—both here and hereafter. There is even a touch of the humorous in the punishments inflicted in the infernal abodes. An old woman put water in the milk which she sold to her customers; she is condemned for all eternity to separate the water from the milk by means of seven pitchers, which she fills and empties one after another. A young woman sold butter, in which she concealed stones to increase the weight; for all eternity round her neck and arms large stones are hung which she cannot stir. Women were employed by neighbours to spin wool or to wind yarn; but they stole what was entrusted to them; each of them is condemned for all eternity to have a ball of yarn in her throat, which she tries in vain to swallow. This we deem an exceedingly honest Hell—a thing much needed in these days when the Gospel of the conventicle is, that tradesmen may adulterate their goods, defraud the public, and rob the poor, if they only cant loud enough about Faith. The superstitions really objectionable are not those which, judged by reason, are absurd, but those which, judged by the moral sense, are degrading. Much is absurd in the Finnish, as in all mythologies; but little which does not strengthen the commands of conscience. Apart, however, from all moral or philosophical speculations, Professor Castrén's book will be found an opulent repertory of striking information about hitherto hidden from us races and religions.

ATTICUS.

Social Science: being Selections from John Cassell's Prize Essays, by Working Men and Women. With Notes. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. 1861. pp. 360.

THERE IS SOMETHING ENVIABLE in the good fortune which enables a man to benefit his neighbours socially, introduce poor but meritorious genius to public notice, and, last, but not least, put money into his own purse. We are happy in believing that at least one eminent publishing firm has discovered this desirable arcana, and we certainly do not feel inclined to dispute, in their case, that the labourer is worthy of his hire. Nor do we think that it should at all detract from the merits of that active but not very romantic benevolence, of which the volume before us is a memorial, that the publisher evidently had a keen eye to business even in aiding genius and benefiting the world socially. Originally the publisher of the volume before us offered ten prizes of 5*l.* each for the best essay on ten subjects, selected, we suppose, by himself, and relating to social economy. These essays were to be written by members of the working-classes exclusively, and so "cordially" was the invitation to compete for these prizes accepted that more than five hundred essays were sent in to the adjudicators. Of course this copious flow of essayism required a greater number of rewards than could be derived from 50*l.*, however judiciously divided. Extra premiums were necessarily called for, and, "in order to raise a fund for supplying these additional premiums, Mr. Cassell contributed 25*l.*, and was very handsomely assisted by other gentlemen, who shared his deep interest in the progress of social science, among whose names we may mention those of Titus Salt, M.P., Robert Hanbury, M.P., Mr. Samuel Morley, &c. The entire sum subscribed for this additional fund amounted to 81*l.* 12*s.*, and was divided among ninety-seven competitors, some receiving money, others books and money, and others books alone, the volumes varying in value according to the merit of the composition to which they were awarded." At the commencement of the volume we have a list of the prizes given in sums not less than 2*l.* 10*s.* These amount to 91*l.* The total of the whole sum to be distributed was 131*l.* 12*s.*, of which Mr. Cassell generously contributed 75*l.* As we have just said, 91*l.* of this were distributed in money, and the remaining 40*l.* 12*s.* (which, by the way, was dexterously split into no less than 120 prizes) was given away either in money or in the shape—which, we feel sure, must have been more generally acceptable, as well as infinitely more profitable—of "Cassell's Biblical Educator," "Cassell's Art Treasures Exhibition," "Cassell's Science Popularly Explained." We all know how in Greece a crown of parsley became a deathless prize, and how it was distributed to the successful champions by the noblest hands in the Greek world. We are bound to add that Mr. Cassell has very properly not neglected to find fitting adjudicators for his "parsley crowns." These were the Earls of Carlisle and Shaftesbury, the late Bishop of Durham, Lord Brougham, and Earl Russell, the ex-Chancellor of Ireland, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Q.C., M.P., and M. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Brighton. Never, probably, since money was first coined, has the not very magnificent sum of 131*l.* 10*s.* had so many noble, learned, and judicious trustees to assist in its proper disposal. Each of these ten noblemen and gentlemen must have read at least once through fifty separate essays, incumbered moreover with that illegible handwriting and mis-spelling from which the brightest geniuses when uneducated are not exempt. Where Earl Russell found time to fulfil this duty we are puzzled to say; we notice, however, that for some time past Sir F. Kelly has taken no briefs.

If we turn now from the titled adjudicators to the untitled contributors, we must admit that the latter, on the whole, have written very valuable papers. Occasionally, perhaps, there is somewhat too much triumph in the shout with which a writer announces the discovery that a man ought to wash his hands and face at least once a day, and change his shirt twice a week or even oftener; but we are bound to recollect that some discoveries, like that of Galileo formerly, are still by no means popularly received.

We open the volume almost at random, and we light upon an essay headed by the name of "Eliza Stark, Wife of a Shipsmith." There is really a very considerable amount of shrewd common sense in this essay, put plainly and forcibly; but nevertheless we cannot help thinking that we detect some slight symptoms of shrewdism in the shrill protests of Mrs. Stark against all the shortcomings of the male creation. She is exactly—at least so we could fancy—that sort of careful, keen-eyed housewife, whose ill-humour is terrible on washing-morning, and in whose eyes the non-use of a mat on a wet day is an act of petty treason. She has selected "Temperance" for her theme, and here she has it all her own way; as women, happily for their husbands, and more happily for themselves, are not very often given up to strong drink. Mrs. Stark—we hope heartily not from her own experience—is very voluble upon the manifold miseries of intemperance. She has taken out the whole ticket for teetotalism. Occasionally, we are afraid, her sermonising misleads her from her text. Thus, we are told:

Some may think there is no direct blessing from Almighty God upon total abstinence; but I can prove it is a mistake. Let me beg of you to open your Bibles and turn to the 35th chapter of the Book of the Prophet Jeremiah, and there you will read, as plain as Sacred Writ can be, the direct words of the Majesty of Heaven, where he directs his servant Jeremiah to send for the whole house of the Rechabites and set wine before them to tempt them. Commencing at the 5th verse, you read: "And I set before the sons of the house of the Rechabites pots full of wine, and cups, and I said unto them, Drink ye wine. But they said, We will drink no wine: for Jonadab, the son

of Rechab our father commanded us, saying, Ye shall drink no wine, neither ye, nor your sons for ever." This was merely a trial of their principle, to make them an example to future generations. What are the blessings promised by him who never changes? "Thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel; Because ye have obeyed commandment of Jonadab your father, and kept all his precepts, and done according to all that he hath commanded you: therefore thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, Jonadab the son of Rechab shall not want a man to stand before me for ever." Ought not this Divine assurance to be enough to satisfy the most sceptical upon the blessings of temperance? Every father ought to be a Jonadab in his own family; then might he claim for his own the same blessing. Temperance has the direct blessing of Omnipotence.

No doubt temperance has, but hardly, Mrs. Slack, that teetotalism which you call temperance. We suppose the editor agrees with Mrs. Slack's commentary on the text, as he professes to say when he does not, and no note expresses his dissent in the present case. The editor, we observe, fears "that the lowering of the duty on wines, together with the Wine Licences Bill—measures passed during the year 1860—have only given greater facilities for the indulgence of that pernicious habit which has so long been the curse of the country." The editor also quotes approvingly the dictum of another essayist, in which he asserts that "through a great part of the United States it would be considered a shame for the ministers of religion to take wine."

Mrs. Slack has quoted a text correctly and interpreted it, we think, wrongly. Mr. James Walker, biscuit-maker, on the other hand, makes his readers (with the assent of the editor) a present of an apostolic text which is not to be found in the New Testament. "Whoever," Mr. Walker writes, "fulfils this condition [of being cleanly in his habits] will never fail to find to him [query, himself?] there is more truth and wisdom in the apostolic saying that 'cleanliness is next to godliness' than perhaps he ever supposed." This Apostle was no other than John Wesley, who asserted that "cleanliness was the next thing to godliness," i. e., beauty.

Mr. Thomas Watson, painter, writes on "Courtesy," and we venture to point out his suggestion to some of those ready-handed *littérateurs* who are ever prepared to enlighten the public on all matters, from elephant-shooting to tight boots:

Let us have a small manual or catechism embodying the essential parts of courtesy, devoid of ceremony, in the clearest and simplest manner, in short sentences, easy to be understood and remembered, and let its maxims be put in practice as much as possible in the schools. Working men in general despise the ceremonial part of good breeding in one of their class, as foppish, vain, frivolous, ludicrous, servile imitation of the gentry, and altogether out of keeping with his position; whereas an energetic man, rising in the world, educating himself, adopting the manners of the more polished classes as he presses upward into their ranks, is considered quite consistent in so doing—so inveterate is the prejudice that *politeness is only fit for the upper classes*. Even these classes would consider it a little incongruous were two workmen in their shirt sleeves [seen] touching their paper caps to each other. A manual of popular good manners, therefore, must not treat of drawing-room, dining-room, or ball-room etiquette, or the parents of scholars will look upon it as an insult to their poverty, and will effectually oppose its teachings. Let it not, then, be got up in defiance of working men's prejudices, but be based on the broad principle of forbearance and courtesy to one another, which, if they once learn and practise, will be extended to all with whom they come in contact.

The opinions of Mr. H. C. Edwards, gun engraver, will hardly be popular with our contemporary the *Saturday Review*, as far as the cheap press is concerned.

All these directions would be in vain; in vain, too, as far as self-education goes, would be all the discipline and control which we might submit ourselves to; unprofitable, nay, positively insulting, all the parade as to the benefits of education to the masses, and utterly useless the efforts of social science agitators; but for the one thing which gives them all reality, value, and efficiency—the fundamental fact upon which they all depend and rest: I mean the *cheap press* of this country. I do not for one moment hesitate in according it the first place among the many and diversified agencies which exist for promoting popular education. All educational schemes and theories assume this, are based on this, and shape their ends accordingly; but it is not the less the *great agent*, and that to which, in no mean degree, any measure of success which may attend them is attributable. Nay, more; I believe that the *cheap press*, under the direction of enterprising, able, and sagacious men, is a system of popular education in itself, and needs but that the masses should be taught how to avail themselves of its advantages to make it the most effective and successful of any scheme which the ingenuity of man can ever devise. Men's written and printed thoughts have ever been, even in the darkest and rudest periods of our history, the true moral and intellectual lights of the world; but it has been reserved for us and our children to have these lights and treasures placed within the reach of all, even the humblest. It is this, more than anything else, which constitutes the crowning glory of the invention of printing.

One would almost imagine that Mr. Edwards's gun "engraving" has something to do with printing.

Mrs. Louisa Bell, seamstress, has apparently been reading Dr. Johnson and Malthus together; at least, we could fancy so from the sesquipedal thunders which she launches against indiscreet marriages. No male Mormon of the Clubs could find stronger reasons against early courtships and marriages than does Mrs. Bell, seamstress. We fancy that in the following experience of the writer there is much sad truth.

How many grown-up sons of working men there are who refuse to maintain parents in infirmity or old age, and who throw them on the last resource which the honest labourer has, and to which he has ever the strongest reluctance to resort—the workhouse! Filial duty among the working classes is, indeed, a virtue rarer than the philanthropist would willingly acknowledge; for, when the obvious duty of self-support is taught, and roughly taught by working parents, natural love of kindred becomes overlooked, and the child retorts the lesson which the father indirectly has taught—"every one for himself and God for us all."

We have now quoted sufficiently from the volume before us; the

360 closely printed pages of which have not been too dearly purchased by the proprietor at the cost of 75s. There is really much sound sense to be found in its pages, though nothing new, so far as we have been able to discover. Still it is possible that admonitions from working men and women may touch the hearts of their fellows much more nearly than well-phrased discourses from lords and gentlemen. The book itself is decidedly worth reading, if only to learn how working operatives think and write; and, though some of the writers complain of the ingratitude which working people perennially show to each other, we are happy to see that they are not all forgetful of the merits of the works published by the chief donor of the prizes, which are more than once recommended as "pre-eminently" the works for the working classes.

The Modern Confectioner: a Practical Guide to the Latest and most Improved Methods for making the various Kinds of Confectionery; with the Manner of Preparing and Laying out Desserts: adapted for Private Families or Large Establishments. By WILLIAM JEANES, Chief Confectioner at Messrs. Gunter's. With numerous Illustrations. (J. C. Hotten. pp. 224.)—When a housekeeper of moderate means takes up the immortal work of the great Carême, and opens it at a receipt beginning with "take six red grouse and boil them in three bottles of Burgundy," or with "get some tasteful dishes made at your silversmith's," she knows, without further inquiry, that, however valuable as a contribution to culinary literature it may be, it is not likely to be of much service to her. Not so, however, with this volume by Mr. William Jeanes, chief confectioner and fabricator of cakes and delicacies at Gunter's—at Gunter's of world-wide (certainly of fashionable world-wide) reputation. Of course it is not to be supposed that the moderate housekeeper will add to her *batterie* all the wonderful apparatus for mixing, melting, moulding, spinning, freezing, baking, and in every conceivable way manufacturing and cooking the various compounds of eggs, butter, milk, sugar, fruit, described in this volume. These things can only be of service to the confectioner in large practice, or to the cook of a wealthy family or great club. Yet the wife of a working-man may get here a capital receipt for buns, marmalade, gooseberry jam, or any other of those delicacies with which, even out of her husband's frugal means, she can afford to celebrate the visit of a friend, or the anniversary of some well-remembered family event. The receipts here given are mainly confined to confectionery proper, such as preparations of sugar, syrups, preserved fruits, compotes, fruits in brandy and liqueurs, jams and marmalades, jellies, fruit and other pastes, bottled fruits, cream and other ices, biscuits and cakes, and so forth. There are, indeed, some receipts for cooling drinks, which do not strictly belong to confectionery, and also some useful directions for the selection and arrangement of desserts in accordance with the supplies afforded by the changeable seasons. Mr. Jeanes, adopting the spirit of the liturgy, is evidently for giving us our fruits in due season, and we agree with him. Who cares for strawberries at Christmas, though bought at half-a-crown per ounce? Some one said of Dr. Kitchener's "Oracle" that it was such capital reading that it gave you an appetite for your dinner to look over a few pages. Mr. Jeanes is more matter of fact than this; but his receipts lose nothing in perspicuity by the absence of extraneous ornament. He quotes neither from Mr. Walker nor Brillat de Savarin; but he tells you in the clearest way possible how to make a plum cake—and that is, after all, the main use of a cookery book. Though, with regard to these things, we are much inclined to apply to cookery generally the sagacious maxim which Mr. Jeanes enunciates as to Ornamental Iceing, and to say that "a few lessons from a practised hand, with diligence and good taste on the part of a young practitioner, are of much more value than any directions that might be given in a book."

Fires and Conflagrations. Chemistry of Combustion. Causes of Failure of the Brigade System. With Advice how to Act in Case of Fire. By W. H. PHILLIPS. (Eppingham Wilson. pp. 35.)—Although this pamphlet is by the inventor of a machine for extinguishing or "annihilating" fire, and (naturally enough) contains a great deal in praise of the "Annihilator," there is much sensible advice with regard to fire, and the best mode of encountering that dangerous and insidious enemy, which everybody may read with profit. One piece of advice recommends itself at once by its obvious excellence. It is that, when it has been ascertained that there is fire in a room, of which the door and windows are shut and the shutters are up, the door should not be hastily opened. Fire, under such circumstances, if kept shut up, will go out for want of air. There is also some excellent advice about the best mode of conduct when fire attacks the dress, and, further, as to the treatment of burns.

Map of the Seat of War in America. (E. Stanford.)—By issuing thus promptly a well designed map of the seat of war in the States, Mr. Stanford has supplied a want which many must have felt who are interested in the momentous questions now being debated there. The map is on an ample scale, and embraces the whole field from Canada to North Carolina.

We have also received a pamphlet entitled *Government Reform in England and America*. By A. Alison, Esq. (G. H. Nicholls.)—*The Works of Thomas Goodwin, D.D.* Vol. II. (Edinburgh: James Nicholl. London: J. Nisbet and Co.)

THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER of *Macmillan's* opens with the first part of an essay on "Good and Evil," by Dr. Felix Eberly, described as "of the University of Breslau, author of 'The Stars and the Earth'"—a curious little treatise, which appeared some years ago, of which (to quote the words of Mr. Masson) "the effect was to show how, by an original treatment of certain physical conceptions furnished us by sidereal astronomy, some metaphysical notions of a high and abstruse character, might be made familiar and interesting to the popular understanding." As we do not remember that this treatise ever came under our notice, we are content to accept this account of it, and without stopping to inquire into the possibility of ever

making "high and abstruse metaphysical notions familiar and interesting to the popular understanding," or as to what constitutes a "physical conception," we may proceed to notice that this essay has been offered by Dr. Eberty to *Macmillan's*, and has been accepted in the belief that "whatever may be thought of the soundness of the speculation, it is sure to attract, by the novel trains of thought which it suggests, those who have any taste for such philosophical discussions." Of the essay itself, it is an extremely well-written and well-reasoned composition, though we must confess that we have not detected anything especially novel in the views put forth. That good and evil are terms which should in strictness be applied to the intentions of men, and not to their actions as actions, does not strike us as a new proposition; nor is the truth presented to us for the first time that men are, for the most part, very much alike, and that human nature must be studied from a contemplation of the species rather than the dissection of the individual. Probably, however, the second part of the essay, which is yet to come, may develop something more novel than this. In a well-written paper, Mr. Masson does brave battle with Mr. Buckle for his under-estimation of the Scottish Presbyterians. The phrase employed by Mr. Buckle which has given special offence, is where he speaks of Baillie, Binning, Durham, Fleming, Fraser, Gillespie, Henderson, and Rutherford, "and the rest of that monkish rabble." Mr. Masson shows that Mr. Buckle knows little or nothing of these divines, and that in some cases he misapprehends what he knows. The concluding passage, in which Mr. Masson asserts the importance of establishing the truth of such questions, deserves quotation.

What is history for but to recover forgotten names that ought not to be forgotten, to make rich our memories, to connect the life of the present, through an avenue of increasingly strong recollections, with the life of the past? And more and more it will be found that in history, as in other things, superficiality will not do—that there must be quarrying and deep digging, and turning over and over of heaps of buried material, and marshalling of entire orders of facts that have been lost sight of but are still recoverable; that the presentation again and again, as in most of our popular narratives, of a few large historical names and incidents already familiar, with repetitions of the old comments respecting them, and a dash of twopenny philosophy about the laws of progress, is a method of sheer indolence, which is beggaring our historical literature before our very eyes, and driving us farther and farther from all hope of ever knowing what the real laws of human progress may have been; that, in short, while the largest names and events will always have the preference, it is the very use of history to chastise our ignorance and rouse our curiosity over and over again, by revealing to us what a multiplicity of things, behind those names and events, and yet in vital connection with them, remains to be known. And where shall history exercise itself more usefully, with any such end in view, than in the exploration of our own national annals—of those English, Irish, and Scottish affairs of a few by-past centuries, out of which, by direct development, our own civilisation has come? Shall it be deemed right and proper that volume after volume should be written that we may know a thing or two about Tiglath-Pileser and other polysyllabic Assyrians—shall it be deemed a labour worthy of our scholars and historians to clear up for us the politics of Nikias, or to tell the true story of the Gracchi—and shall it be with impatience that, because of our very ignorance in our own national history, we hear of men who, though they did chance to wear homespun English or Scottish names, did more for us a good deal than ever Tiglath-Pileser meant to do, were more akin to us than Nikias, served our liberties more nearly than all the Roman Gracchi? At all events, if a modern writer, of his own free will, does make a raid among these less-known worthies of our national past—if, with an intent not to honour but to vilify, he pays a visit to their graves, disturbing in that little-invaded solitude the grass and the weeds that time has made so rank—what is any one else to do that may have been lingering among these graves before him, on an errand more like that of Old Mortality, but to start up, mallet and chisel in hand, and confront the intruder?

The article on "Serfdom in Russia," is by one who might have studied the subject to better profit, seeing that he omits from his recapitulation of the "principal consequences of the emancipation," the undoubted fact that it has so enlarged the field of conscription and recruiting for the army, that the power of the Czar to enlarge his military force is only now limited by his means of arming and providing for

them. We notice a warm but not very logical defence of Mr. Alexander Smith, in which those critics who objected to the author of "The City Poems," that some of his best lines bore too close a resemblance to the mintage of other poets are somewhat roughly handled.

However it happened, certain it is that the reception in some quarters of Mr. Smith's "City Poems" was that of the jackdaw in the fable. "Plagiarism!" was now the cry, "Borrowed feathers!" and straightway there were columns of parallel passages, to prove that there was not a sun, or a sea, or a star, or a tree, or any combination of thoughts or of images in Mr. Smith's poems, but it had been in somebody's pages before. Never was such a pecking. The feathers flew about, green, blue, and crimson, as at the murder of a parrot. One recollects the affair yet with something like disgust. In the proportion, perhaps, of two per cent. of the alleged parallelisms, there was distinct evidence of latent recollection or conscious reproduction—opening up what might have been an interesting inquiry as to how far every poet works in an element of transmitted diction, and makes permutations and combinations of ideas that have slipped into his memory from books. But, admitting this, seeing to what miserable shifts the collectors were driven when they would increase the parallelisms beyond this proportion, and remembering also how, by the help of Todd's notes, Milton himself in this way might be torn to tatters; and how, again, Keats and other modern poets might be exhibited as rigged out in such Miltonic or other tatters, there were few sensible men, that had read Mr. Smith's poems for themselves, who were not indignant at the treatment he was receiving. At least, honest Mr. Punch was; for he came forward at the time, and, with one of his happiest strokes of parody, made the whole criticism ridiculous.

Mr. Smith may henceforth console himself with the reflection that to have sinned with Milton and be defended by Mr. Punch is not to have lived in vain. At the conclusion of the number, Mr. Thomas Hughes (who seems to have a special licence to gossip de omnibus rebus, &c.) writes a friendly letter to "Dear Mr. Editor" anent the American stampede at Bull's Run. The Yankees, in Mr. Hughes's opinion, have not been fairly treated by the English press, "with the single exception of the *Spectator*." Well, well—much might be said about the advocacy of the *Spectator*, and who is the advocate, and why he advocates; but perhaps Mr. Hughes would scarcely care to follow us so deeply into the drains of journalism. But to continue: Mr. Hughes tells us that, whether the Yankees were "whipped" or not, it does not alter the rights or wrongs of the question. This, he admits, is a truism; but "a truism which needs repeating." Then, in the opinion of Mr. Hughes, the rising in the North was "as grand, as noble a national act as any which we have seen, or are likely to see, in our generation." They rose, he says, "as one man"—aye, and fled as one man, too. It is all very well to complain about success-worship; but when a nation rises, and not only rises but brags—as the Northern States have done most vociferously and most abundantly—we have surely a right to expect something better than a miserable panic. "Have they flinched from their work?" asks Mr. Hughes. "We hear, indeed, of a regiment or two of volunteers, enlisted for three months, who are going home; but the section has not shown the slightest symptom of turning back." A regiment or two, be it remembered, marched off under fire, under plea that their three months were up; and "the nation," as represented by the populace of New York, received these very exact and punctilious citizen-soldiers as if they were marching triumphantly from the field of victory. Indeed, by far the worst feature of the Bull's Run business is that the American people have exhibited no sense of shame about it, but have tried to cover an act of cowardice with an uproar of boasting and fallacy. Imagine—if such a thing could for a moment be imagined—that a British regiment had behaved as the 4th Pennsylvanians did at Manassas Junction. How would they be received in the streets of London? How would "Tom Brown" receive them? With anything but welcome—good, honest English heart—blinded in this case by prejudice. With stout, stalwart fisticuffs, for any two or more of the cravens, such as in friendly encounters thou teachest thy pupils, the hardy sons of toil!

We have also received: *Duffy's Hibernian Magazine*.—*The Leisure Hour*.—*The Boys' Own Library*.—*The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*.

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; and How they may be more successfully taught in Elementary Schools. By ROBERT FLOYD. London: Longmans. 1861. pp. 66.

ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE WORK OF TUITION know how many failures take place in the examination-room yearly, because the pupils break down in reading, writing, arithmetic, parsing, &c.—the very elements of a good education. In the present year at least sixty per cent. of those who failed in the Oxford middle-class examination did so in the preliminary one: so, again, we learn from the examiners of the Queen's University, Ireland—which has this year, in imitation of the English Universities, inaugurated a similar system of examinations in the sister island—that the pupils so examined were, as a body, remarkably deficient in those humble but necessary branches of knowledge which the late Sir William Curtis classed under the heading of the three r's.

Mr. Floyd's book is specially adapted for elementary schools, where the whole curriculum of learning is often limited to reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in which we know, from the recent report of the Royal Commissioners, even the said scanty curriculum is very far from being taught successfully, or even usefully, to the great majority of learners. The writer of the present volume can hardly be said to make a very novel suggestion when he urges that the alphabet is

taught best when the teaching is made amusing, and that the numerous boxes of coloured letters and picture alphabets, &c., leave plenty of choice to the teacher. Mr. Floyd makes some eight suggestions, of which we quote the first five as being the most important:

Firstly. The alphabet should be made amusing, boxes of letters, picture alphabet books, &c., being used.

Secondly. In schools the alphabet is best taught in connection with such small words of the reading lesson as it forms the elements of.

Thirdly. The child's first lessons should engage both his faculties and sympathies, and the writer should have this end in view in their constructions, rather than any methodical introduction to the anomalies of the vowel or consonant sounds in combination, also that each lesson should present a little picture to the child's mind, and be proportionate to his mental powers.

Fourthly. That the lessons for the convenience of teaching should be printed in large characters as tablet lessons (for the junior classes), and also should have duplicate lessons in books for the more individual and additional practice of each child, and to accustom learners to their use.

Fifthly. That the book for the use of the child in class should be in a stiff cover, or, to avoid expense and more effectually preserve it, might advantageously be placed in a small tin "holder," fashioned as described.

We confess that we fail to discover any novelty whatever in any of these recommendations.

We quite agree with Mr. Floyd that arithmetic, if it be properly taught, may be made entertaining enough to the majority of pupils. He gives some good hints for elementary teaching in National Schools, and though we cannot award him much praise for the originality to

which he seems to lay claim, we readily admit that he has brought together clearly and concisely several useful and practical rules for teaching classes; the numbers of which, as in most of our National schools, are necessarily large.

Elementary Geometrical Drawing. Part II.: The Practical Geometry of Planes and Solids. By S. H. WINTER, F.R.A.S., Principal of the Establishment for Military Candidates, Woodford. London: Longmans.

THE COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION have, in their official reports, denounced the knowledge of geometrical drawing exhibited by the candidates for admission to Woolwich as being vague and unsatisfactory in its nature and extent, as "desultory, and ill-calculated to enable them, after joining the academy, to proceed at once with their Artillery and Engineer studies;" and, say they, "this state of affairs must arise from the absence of any English work treating of the subject of geometrical drawing in anything like a practical manner." This want Mr. Winter supplies by this publication. The first part, which dealt with the *plane* geometry, we noticed on its appearance; the little volume now before us completes the work by embracing the practical geometry of planes and solids, and its application to horizontal and isometric projection, and the projection of solids and shadows. The system adopted by the author in these treatises avoids the error to which the world is too prone in this so-called practical age—the error of considering that sufficient instruction is afforded in such matters, provided the pupil learns *how* to do a thing, however ignorant he may be of the principles of the theory on which his methods are based, and of the properties and reasoning which prove those methods to be right. In publishing a work which exhibits clearly the leading principles of both plane and solid geometry, and the manner in which those principles are applied to the solution of practical questions, and especially those involved in the prescribed form of military education as at present laid down, Mr. Winter has, in our opinion, conferred a boon on the educational world in general, and on military students in particular; and has, moreover, contributed a valuable addition to our educational literature.

THE BUILDING OF HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, in which so many of the civil servants of India were trained under the old *régime*, is to be sold by auction by order of the Secretary of State in Council. The college is situate near to Hoddesdon and Hertford. It is of quadrangular form, and contains accommodation for upwards of 100 persons in separate rooms, with houses and gardens for the principals. It is surrounded by fifty-five acres of land, laid out in paddocks and cricket-grounds. The college took its name from a former chairman of the East India Board of Directors.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Canterbury Diocesan Board of Education, which is to be held at Maidstone early in October. Amongst the speakers will be the Earl of Romney, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Henry Hoare.

The Bishop of Exeter has appointed the Rev. Richard Corbett Pascoe, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to be Vice-Principal of the new Diocesan Theological College at Chichester. The new college is to be under the presidency of the Rev. C. J. Elliott, the newly-appointed Dean, the Bishop of the diocese having given a munificent sum in aid of its establishment.

The Oxford local examinations have now been held for the fourth time on the system originally established by the University. The certificates granted were 599 in all, or above 100 more than in 1860, and nearly 120 more than in 1859. The proportionate increase, taking into consideration the number of candidates, is six per cent. on the numbers of 1860, and ten per cent. on those of 1859.

The Fourth Mastership of St. Paul's School has become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. James Cooper, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Mercers' Company, with whom the appointment rests, require that candidates shall send in their testimonials before the 20th September. It is worth 300*l.* a-year.

The Council of King's College, London, have appointed Wednesday Oct. 2, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Divinity department, which is conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. McCaul, Rector of St. Magnus the Martyr, London-bridge, Professor of the "Exegesis of the Old Testament;" the Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter, B.D., Professor of the "Exegesis of the New Testament;" the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A., late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, Professor of Pastoral Theology; the Rev. J. J. S. Perowne, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Lecturer on Divinity and Hebrew; and the Rev. A. S. Thelwall, M.A., Lecturer on "Public Reading;" and Mr. John Hullah, Professor of Vocal Music. The superintendence of the choir is intrusted to Mr. W. H. Monk, and the lectures on public health are given by Mr. W. A. Guy, M.B., of Cambridge. The course of instruction in this department embraces the evidences of natural revealed religion, the Holy Scriptures in the original languages, the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, the Book of Common Prayer, ecclesiastical history, both ancient and modern, and the theory and practice of the pastoral office, including the reading of the Liturgy, and the composition and delivery of sermons. Measures are also taken for providing the students with the opportunity of acting as district visitors under the parochial clergy, and also for enabling them to become practically acquainted with the best methods of conducting schools. Candidates for admission are to be examined from books brought up out of the following list: Homer, Books 1, 2, 3. One Greek Tragedy. Herodotus, Book 2, or any two other books. Thucydides, one book. Xenophon to "Cypripedia." Books 1, 2, 3. Anabasis, Books 1, 2, 3. Cicero, "De Officiis," "De Natura Deorum." Cicero, "De Finibus." Caesar, "De Bello Gallico," three books. Sallust. Livy, two books. Tacitus, "De Moribus Germanorum," and "Agricola." Virgil, three books of the

Æneid, or the *Georgics*. Horace, the *Odes*, the *Satires*, or the *Epistles*. The two archbishops and twenty-four of the bishops have consented to admit as candidates for holy orders those students who shall produce the college certificate. The Bishops of Bangor and Ely, for local reasons only, do not recognise the college certificate. The Council have fixed Tuesday, Oct. 1, for the admission of new students into the department of General Literature and Science, which is conducted by the Archdeacon of Bath, the Rev. Prebendary Hall, the Rev. J. J. Heywood, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; the Rev. W. Howse, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge; the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford; Mr. C. H. O. Daniel, B.A., of Worcester College, Oxford; and other gentlemen. The department is intended to prepare students for the Universities, for holy orders, for the bar, and other professions, and for competition in the civil service of Her Majesty's Government. October 1st has also been appointed for the examination of candidates for admission to the department of General Instruction in the Applied Sciences, the principal lecturers being the Rev. T. G. Hall, the Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; the Rev. W. Howse, Mr. J. C. Maxwell, M.A., Dr. W. A. Miller, Mr. C. L. Bloxam, Mr. E. A. Hadow, Mr. J. Tennant, Mr. A. Moseley, Mr. Philip H. De La Motte, F.S.A., Mr. C. Sutton, B.A., Mr. H. J. Castle, Mr. G. A. Timme, and Mr. C. P. B. Shelley. The medical department will be inaugurated by a public lecture on the 1st of October.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.—Never in this, or any other country, has a finer performance of "Elijah" been given than that of Tuesday morning at the Town Hall. Difficult indeed would it be to describe the effects of this inaugural meeting upon the minds of the people who occupied every part of the building. It has frequently been asserted—and the assertion seems to have its foundation in fact—that the Birmingham Hall is more favourable to musical sound than any other building of magnitude in the United Kingdom. When, therefore, the vast amount of talent pressed into the orchestra during this remarkable week is considered, and the care taken for giving the greatest possible effect to every bar of music submitted for unravelment is borne in mind, we cease to wonder at the grand result. In looking through the list of chorists in the printed programme any person would naturally be impressed with an idea that they are all "native," if not to the manner born. But unless our eyes were made the fools of the other senses, we counted some quarter of a hundred faces altogether metropolitan. Did M. Costa imagine the "Missa Solennis," set down for Friday morning, too hazardous an affair to be attempted without some of his own trusty band? The first chord struck on Tuesday morning breathed of loyalty. The solos of the national anthem were taken by Mme. Lemmens Sherrington and Miss Palmer. Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley assisted in the quartet. This tribute to our gracious Queen over, Mr. Santley commenced the short prologue in *Elijah*, "As God the Lord." His voice appeared to penetrate every corner of the room, and nothing could be more impressively or appropriately coloured than his delivery of the lines "There shall not be dew or rain these years, but according to my word." The performance of the overture, which follows on, was superb from first to last. In the very first chorus, "Help, Lord, wilt thou quite destroy us?" the singers gave such undeniable proofs of their extraordinary efficiency as fully prepared the listeners for pleasures to come. The faith-inspiring double quartet, "For He shall give His angels charge over thee" was given with consummate finish and effect by Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mrs. Sutton, Miss Palmer, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. R. Mason, Mr. T. W. Briggs, and Mr. Smythson. The following recitative, in which the angel informs *Elijah* that at Zarephath "the Lord hath commanded a widow woman there to sustain him," it need scarcely be said, received the most careful treatment at the hands of Mme. Sainton-Dolby. In the great scene betwixt *Elijah* and the widow woman, Mme. Sherrington gave the opening solo and the dramatic dialogue with the prophet with such intense point and effect that she became a favourite thenceforth. Truth to speak, every "number" in the first part of the oratorio was a triumph of vocal and instrumental skill. In the second division, the appearance of Mlle. Tietjens raised the interest in the drama to a very great pitch. The high expectations formed of the German donna on her first essay in the sacred department have been fully realised. "Hear, ye Israel," a trying solo, was sung with consummate taste, and with an ease that completely inspired a notion in the minds of many that the lady was one of of Britain's own daughters. Mme. Sainton-Dolby and Miss Palmer divided the contralto music. The tenor solos devolved as usual upon Mr. Sims Reeves. In saying that there is not another tenor known to the world of art who can sing this kind of music like him is merely to enunciate a truism. "Then shall the righteous" evoked the most emphatic applause, and deservedly so. We would merely state that the rest of the music was in every respect equal to that portion to which we have called special attention, and that the chorus, "Thanks be to God," "O rest in the Lord," and the trio of angels were marked by special compliment. Total receipts, 1809*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

"Samson," the oratorio selected for Wednesday morning, had not been performed in Birmingham for ten years previous, and therefore it possessed in a great measure an interest attachable to a fresh work. But "Samson" does not possess the advantage of embodying scriptural events of such grand and soul-engrossing character as those which form the theme of "Messiah," or "Israel in Egypt." Its interest is limited

and personal, affording but little scope for depicting human passion or religious enthusiasm. We can discover no other reason for the comparative neglect of the exquisite solos and grandly beautiful choruses which this oratorio contains. Nothing could be more perfect than the execution of it throughout; and it is not improbable that, from the masterly treatment it received, a greater share of attention will be drawn to its peculiar beauties. The subdividing of the solo music was done, no doubt, to show off the strong vocal phalanx engaged, and the capability at hand to interpret the deeds of any *dramatis personæ*; even this yielded, it is difficult to conceive the propriety of the plan. Mlle. Patti, it would seem, was imported almost expressly for the "Bright seraphim." In the evening, "The Creation" was given, with Mlle. Tietjens, Mme. Lemmens Sherrington, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Sims Reeves, Sig. Belletti, and Mr. Santley. What an array! Total receipts for "Samson," 1302l. 14s. 5d. Among those present at that performance were the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, president; Lord and Lady Ingestre, Sir Francis Scott, Lady Scott and party, General Fielding, Lady Emily Hardinge, Lady May Fielding and party, Earl of Powys, the Hon. Miss Herbert, the Baroness Windsor, the Hon. Windsor Clive, M.P., and party, the Rev. Mr. Childe and party, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Bridgman and Miss Moncrieff, Viscount Lifford and party, Colonel and Mrs. Scobell, Edward Lloyd Gatacre, Esq., the Dowager Lady Ward, the Rev. Mr. Cloughton, the Hon. Mrs. Claughton and party, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cholmondeley and Lady Georgiana Leigh, the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, M.P., and party, Lady L. Cotes, C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Newdegate, W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P., and party; Admiral Parker and party, Dr. Jephson, Henry Whitmore, Esq., M.P., &c., &c.

The programme of the Hereford Musical Festival is now formally before us. A more varied, appropriate, or indeed a better selection of music could scarcely have been compressed into a week's entertainment. From what report sayeth, all the choral work has been well looked into, so that while exactitude has been aimed at, a finished performance may be calculated upon. The list of principals includes names so eminent as to have become household words. The triennial festivals of the three choirs have of late been endued with new life. They have claim to respect for their antiquity, but better for the philanthropic purposes to which the profits arising are applied. It is impossible to estimate the amount of good effected since Dr. Thomas Blisse, Chancellor of Hereford, first propounded the idea of starting these festivals into existence. Originally, one steward only was appointed. Now twenty-six gentlemen divide the duties of the office. The festival is under the immediate patronage of the Queen. The Right Hon. the Lord Bateman is the President; the Vice-Presidents, the Right Reverends the Lords Bishop of Hereford, Gloucester and Bristol, and Worcester. A somewhat new feature in the Hereford arrangements is a full choral service by the members of the three choirs on Tuesday, and the three following mornings, commencing at half-past eight o'clock. These services are marked free to the public. On Tuesday morning "Elijah" will be performed, with Miss Louisa Pyne, Mme. Weiss, Miss Susan Pyne, Mme. Sainton Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss, as principals. Spohr's "Last Judgment," and Handel's "Samson," are set down for Wednesday. Thursday will be devoted to the "Spring" portion of Haydn's "Seasons," Mozart's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's *sinfonia cantata* "Hymn of Praise." Friday, the last great day of the feast, will bring with it "Messiah." A concert crowns each day. These meetings comprise favourite pieces, so many that they defy enumeration. Benedict's "Undine" will be heard for the first time in Hereford. Mlle. Tietjens, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, Mme. Weiss, Sig. Giuglini, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, &c. &c., have plenty of solo work assigned them after the shades of evening have set in. Mr. H. Blagrove stands at the head of the band; Mr. Done, of Worcester, is to preside at the pianoforte; Mr. Arnott, of Gloucester, at the organ; and Mr. Townshend Smith at the still more onerous post of conductor. Should the weather prove favourable, there is good ground for believing that the praiseworthy efforts of the executive will meet with a reward corresponding thereunto.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE MANCHESTER MAGISTRATES have licensed the Free Trade Hall in that city for dramatic performances, in spite of the determined opposition of Mr. Knowles, of the Theatre Royal, and Mr. F. B. Egan, of the Queen's Theatre.

A change has taken place in the house of Cramer and Co. Mr. Chappell, who has been connected with the firm for nearly sixteen years, goes out, and Mr. Wood, of Edinburgh, succeeds him.

The success of Mr. Falconer's drama, "Woman," has been quickly followed by the production of a farce from the same pen, entitled "The Fetches; or the Onconveniences of Single Life." It is a dramatic version of the old question—married life or single? Mr. Falconer plays the Tipperary boy with unction, spirit, and the veritable brogue; and Miss Lydia Thompson is as sprightly as ever, dancing the Irish jig with a vigour and comic *verve* which carried the audience with her.

At the Adelphi Theatre, on Wednesday night, Mr. Toole took his benefit. The house was crowded, and the public warmly applauded their favourite. The drama of "The Hop Pickers;" Mr. Webster's little piece, "One Touch of Nature;" the melodrama written for the Dramatic College *fête*, and entitled "The Midnight Spectre;" and "Domestic Economy," made up the bill of fare. In this warm weather even the coolest of theatrical affairs raises the temperature to an inconvenient

height; but the caloric given out by the Adelphi bill was by no means lessened on Wednesday night through the appearance of a very extraordinary note at the head of it, denouncing in very strong terms the proprietor of a newspaper for having inserted the advertisement of Mr. Toole's benefit gratuitously. As this curious ebullition of temper on the part of Mr. Webster will certainly be regretted by all who wish him well, we, who would class ourselves in that category, think it necessary to refer to it, and to express a hope that he will conduct his quarrels with the proprietors of newspapers in a more seemly fashion. The public, as a rule, knows nothing of the real facts of such squabbles, and cares less.

Galignani has the following: "Mr. Boucicault, the author of the most popular drama performed in England for a quarter of a century, 'The Colleen Bawn,' paid a flying visit to Paris this week. The piece is about to be produced at the Ambigu, as before stated, and his visit probably was to hasten the scenic preparations, which contain certain extraordinary effects, quite new to the Paris public. The history of this piece would be curious; it has been equally successful in America, and in England, Ireland, and Scotland. The sums stated by the papers to have been realised by the writer we dare not state; one proof positive of its immense profits is that he has purchased a handsome estate, with ten acres of land, in one of the most beautiful suburbs of London, with a part of the money."

Rossini has just been decorated with the Order of Merit, the highest distinction in the Italian kingdom. Count Nigra, the Italian ambassador, visited the grand maestro two evenings back, and presented to him the insignia of the order, in the name of King Victor Emmanuel.

ART AND ARTISTS.

THE ARTISTIC CONGRESS AT ANTWERP, from the 17th to the 20th of this month, proved a very joyous and exciting gala-time for the 1200 invited guests of the city of Rubens. Banquets, sight-seeing, processions, and merry-makings of all kinds, made the three days and more devoted to the artistic festival pass as fleetly as agreeably. As for the results of the talk on high artistic matters transacted at the Congress—the ostensible object of the meeting—they do not appear to have been very substantial. A considerable portion of the limited time which sight-seeing left available for this purpose, was squandered in warm discussions as to the order in which the questions set down in the programme should be taken; whether questions of material interest should precede those of philosophical moment; whether certain other questions might or might not be entertained at all; and so one point, at all events, was determined, so far as the Congress was concerned, in regard to artistic copyright, viz., that the idea should not belong to the author in perpetuity.

The list of English artists present at the Congress includes some well-known names, but, as a whole, was scarcely satisfactory if viewed as a representative selection. The Royal Academy appeared by Mr. David Roberts, Mr. E. M. Ward, Mr. J. P. Knight, and Mr. Doo; the Society of British Artists, by Messrs. Hurlstone and Salter; the Royal Institute of British Architects, by Mr. James Fergusson, Mr. Digby Wyatt, and Professor Donaldson; the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, by Mr. Henry Warren, Mr. Louis Haghe, Mr. Wehnert, and Mr. Fahey; the Art Union of London, by Messrs. George Godwin and Antrobus. Mr. W. Cave Thomas, and Mr. Henry Ottley, were also present. The Old Society of Water-Colours did not respond to the invitation received, by sending any one.

The committee for the restoration—or rather the decoration, as originally contemplated—of the long neglected, bald interior of St. Paul's, are again making earnest appeals for help to the nation at large, which seems somewhat lukewarm in the matter.

Buckingham Palace is for ever being tinkered, and at no small cost. The chapel is now to be pulled down and rebuilt on a larger scale.

Mr. Mayall has published a new series of photographs of the Royal Family, taken at Buckingham Palace and at his studio in Regent-street. It includes eight distinct portraits of the Queen, taken shortly before the death of the Duchess of Kent, and consequently out of mourning; several of the Prince Consort, alone or grouped with her Majesty; and others of the Princess of Prussia, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louise, Beatrice, the Princes Arthur, Leopold, the Prince of Prussia, and Prince Louis of Hesse.

The question, so long in agitation, of the roofing of the area of the Royal Exchange, still remains undecided; the Gresham Committee continuing unwilling to act. Mr. Tite's model of the court, with a glass-roof after his own plan, avoiding interference with the original architecture, light, and ventilation, has been submitted for consideration to the Gresham Committee, and by it to Lloyds.

Mr. A. F. de Prades, well known as a skilful animal painter, has completed an important picture, to be entitled "The Return from Lincoln Fair." The group or procession includes all the various kinds of horse which one might expect to see on the road from the great fair: the hunter, carriage-horse, stallion, rough pony, &c. The stallion, in close proximity to a mare, threatens to become unruly; another horse shows its combative propensities by kicking out at its next neighbour. By these and similar natural incidents variety and interest are created. Of course, in a composition of this kind it is difficult to avoid comparisons with Rosa Bonheur's celebrated picture. But the difficulty has been duly considered, and in a great measure overcome. The horses are painted broadly, freely, and with a discriminating touch. The human figures—groom, and farmer, and hanger-on of the stables—are exceedingly truthful and characteristic. The landscape, background, and details have been carefully studied from nature. The picture is an especially interesting one to lovers of horses, and of sufficient artistic merit to command the attention of merely æsthetic judges. It is now to be seen at Mr. Brown's, the carver and gilder's, in Newman-street; and will, we believe, form a feature of the next exhibition of the British Institution.

"What sort of artist is this M. Colucci?" (the Italian whose gallant exploits in extracting money from impressionable ladies of a certain age are now being revealed in a police court) is a question put by one of our daily contemporaries. We regret to have to answer that he is an artist of considerable ability in his line—that of crayon or pastel portraits, in which he has been signally felicitous, though by no means a prolific producer. There are no examples of his hand in the present exhibition of the Academy; but in previous years there have been several at the Academy and elsewhere. The Italian's engaging manners and address made him a favourite in society. At the last *soirée* of the Royal Academy he was to be seen shaking hands on terms of familiarity with more than one distinguished nobleman who takes an interest in the arts, as well as with many artists of high standing in their profession.

It is not often that the People rise in defence of their antiquities. At Crocombe, a village near Wells, this has happened, the *Builder* tells us. The waywardens had decided to remove the old stone market-cross, grey with age, denouncing it as an incumbrance of the public way. The masons of Crocombe (all honour to them!) refused to aid in the work. Masons were summoned from Wells; who began operations by throwing down the shaft, and thereby breaking the final in two. The inhabitants, with commendable zeal, came to the rescue of their old cross, gathered round it, and drove off the destroyers, hoisting a flag bearing the motto "Be faithful." Thirty young men bivouacked around the cross to guard it during the night. 150 ratepayers have since signed a memorial in favour of retaining this interesting relic—of a kind always beautiful—of antiquity. The vicar and overseer of the parish have served the waywardens with notice to make good the damage done to the cross within a given time, and threatening the institution of legal proceedings to compel them. Our best wishes go with the people of Crocombe. They show sounder feeling and instincts than learned archaeologists sometimes betray. We have observed that the majority in most localities cherish an affection for their remaining monuments of antiquity. It is your pushing, "rising men" in trade—the class which ruthlessly made away with Hereford Town-hall last year—who find these things "in the way." This kind of feeling in a certain large, stolid class was well illustrated by the question a farmer in the south of England once casually put, in the course of conversation, to a friend of ours: "By the way, have they taken down that old cross at Chichester yet?"—words uttered in a matter-of-course tone implying the abatement of the poor cross as a nuisance to be one of those notoriously plain duties of which mankind had sooner or later to acquit itself. Now, battered by time and accident, marred by decay and mutilation, as is that graceful structure—one of the very few Gothic crosses of equal size and importance remaining in England,—Chichester citizens are specially proud of it; and its removal is (to their credit) one of the last things thought of by them, whatever enlightened "practical" strangers may suggest on the subject.

MISCELLANEA.

WHEN THE POST-OFFICE closed its account with the public revenue in the year 1857—previous to the first alteration of the postage to 4d., as preliminary to the adoption of a general rate of a penny—the number of letters transmitted, at varying rates of 6d., 9d., and 1s. each, was more than 1,000,000 weekly. This has been regarded as furnishing a fair basis for calculating what may be done by a uniform rate of message by telegraph at one shilling; and the United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company are about to carry out this system upon their lines, which are fast spreading throughout the country northwards, and will, within a few days, be opened as far as Manchester and Liverpool, for messages, at one uniform rate of a shilling each.

The following *canard* has been very extensively circulated: "A crocodile escaped from a travelling menagerie at Ladenburgh, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, a few days ago, and he was afterwards seen in the Neck, in the neighbourhood of Neuenheim. In consequence of his presence in the river the local authorities prohibited the inhabitants from bathing. Two days back some fishermen succeeding in capturing him by means of very strong nets. His owner was sent for, and when he appeared the crocodile manifested great joy—how is not stated." The "how" that obviously suggests itself, is by shedding a few crocodile's tears.

During the autumn recess, which will extend from this day (Saturday) to the 7th proximo, inclusive, several important alterations in the arrangement of the objects in the various departments of the National Collection will be carried into effect. In the Natural History an improved arrangement, and, to some extent, a new classification, has been undertaken by Professor Owen and his assistants, in order to include the additional specimens comprised in M. du Chailu's African collection, and the contributions of other recent discoverers in the study of natural history, which have found places in the galleries. The mosaics from Carthage, which have hitherto been only partially displayed in one of the basement rooms, are to be exhibited to the public; and further alterations will be effected in the disposition of the casts and sculptures in the Athenian galleries. Increased facility is to be provided in the reading-room for reference to the volumes of the old catalogue which have not hitherto been labelled and arranged in divisions, and additional copies of the printed catalogues are to be supplied for the use of readers. The proposed changes will be carried out to the utmost extent the short period allotted for the autumn vacation will admit.

On Monday evening last, Mr. J. H. Pepper resumed the sway of the Polytechnic Institution, an office for which his various knowledge, agreeable mode of imparting it, and suavity of manner in addressing the public, peculiarly fits him. We could have wished that Mr. Pepper had chosen for his opening lecture a better subject than "Ventilation," or that he had treated it in a more general manner. The patented invention, which he made the text of his lecture, may be a very excellent thing to recommend, and when Mr. Pepper was out of office he very fitly made it the means of introducing some useful truths to his

hearers on the subject of ventilating houses and rooms; but now that he has resumed the direction of the Polytechnic Institution, he ought not, we think, to become the advocate of a private adventure. Apart from this, Mr. Pepper's lecture was perfectly sound from the scientific point of view, and was accompanied and illustrated by many very admirable experiments. Submarine experiments, with divers and the bell, were also made during the evening, and at the close was an exhibition of dissolving views, entitled, "L'Orient; or, a Voyage down the Stream of Time, Progress, and Civilisation."

On Tuesday last Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins gave an interesting lecture at the Crystal Palace, on the now popular subject of the "gorilla." The lecture was given under the auspices of the Society of Arts, and for the special benefit of the members of various literary and scientific institutions in connection with that association, and who, on this occasion, were visiting the several objects of interest to be seen at the Crystal Palace. The lecturer began with a rough outline of the more important subdivisions of the animal kingdom, tracing the modifications of typical structure which fitted the several organisms for their respective places on the earth, in the air, or water; and showing, in the examples of the *Anabas*, or climbing perch, the chameleon, the parrot, and the monkey, that the same habits might be exercised in the four great classes without any important departure from the structure which essentially characterised each one of them. In like manner it might be shown that, among vertebrate animals, each class had its representative fitted for aerial or aquatic life. Turning then to the gorilla (of which the lecturer had prepared a life-sized model), its brain and skeleton were compared with those of man, the powerful jaws and massive bony protection to the skull were pointed out, and their bearing on the general economy of the animal explained. Whilst approaching nearer to man than did many other animals, the differences between them were stated to be great and important; for comparison showed that man depended on reason as the sole means of providing for his necessities, whilst the gorilla was so physically protected and cared for by nature as to leave no doubt of his place being among the brutes—a position, however, in which the instinctive exercise of his physical endowments enabled him to take a high rank, but one with which the province of reason, as characteristic of mankind, was totally unconcerned. The audience was a large one, and the graphically illustrated lecture was listened to with great attention, and received with much apparent satisfaction.

The public of Victoria (Australia) have naturally become anxious as to the fate of the expedition under Mr. Burke, attended by camels and a camel-driver, into the interior of the continent. The Exploration Committee have been desirous to secure the services of Mr. Alfred William Howitt, whose able management of an expedition two or three years ago from Adelaide to the new pastoral lands discovered by Mr. Stuart beyond Lake Torrens, to ascertain the practicability of conveying cattle and sheep by that route, and his since successful opening up of a fine mountainous district in Gippsland, including a gold field now profitably working, has given the colony the highest confidence in his energy and reliability. The following extracts from the *Melbourne Argus* gives us the particulars regarding this party of inquiry: "Mr. Heales, the minister, stated last night that the Exploration Committee had, on behalf of the Government, arranged that a party under Mr. Alfred Howitt would leave Melbourne in a day or two for the purpose of getting information as to the progress and whereabouts of the exploring party. The hon. member added that the Government was also prepared, if necessary, to send the *Victoria* round the coast to the Gulf of Carpentaria to render whatever assistance might be possible."—*Argus*, June 22. The *Argus* of June 24 gives us more particulars: "On Wednesday next Mr. A. Howitt's small party will set out for Cooper's Creek on their mission in connection with the exploring expedition. The party will number four members only—Mr. Howitt, Mr. Aitkins (who accompanied Mr. Howitt in his prospecting examination of Gippsland, and is a valuable addition to the party), Mr. Walsh, surveyor, and Mr. Vinning, who has had large experience both in Australia and India in travel and the management of horses. Mr. Howitt first proceeds to the Darling, and completes his preparations at Menindie. He takes with him sixteen horses and supplies, and from Menindie will proceed to Cooper's Creek. From that point his movements will be determined by circumstances. If he does not find Mr. Wright there, he will probably discover some instructions upon which he can act, or some members of Mr. Wright's small command in possession of the intentions of that officer, and of the route taken by and probable position of Mr. Burke's main party. Mr. Howitt takes with him six carrier pigeons, given to him by Mr. Christie, of the railway department, whose liberality in this matter is highly commendable. It will, of course, be very difficult to carry these pigeons so long a journey, the greater portion of which must be made by the party on horseback; but Mr. Howitt will give every care to the birds, and if he succeeds in carrying them to Cooper's Creek, will despatch them from time to time with news of the party. By this means the public anxiety may be set at rest at a very much earlier date than otherwise would be possible. We trust the party will be entirely successful. Though small, it is composed of capable men, and will be ably and intelligently led by Mr. Howitt." In the *Argus* of June 23rd appears the latest information on this very interesting subject: "A meeting of the Exploration Committee of the Royal Society was held yesterday, Sir W. F. Stawell in the chair, when despatches for Mr. Burke were prepared, and directions for the guidance of Mr. Howitt were framed. Mr. Howitt and his party leave on Wednesday afternoon, June 26, and will proceed by coast to Swan-hill (on the Murray), the intention being not to take charge of any stores until they reach the Darling. We are requested to state that letters for Mr. Burke and the members of his party will be taken charge of by Mr. Howitt, if left at the Hall of the Royal Society before 1 p.m. on Wednesday." We learn from a private source that Mr. Howitt speaks in the highest terms of the liberality of the Exploration Committee in their preparation for this expedition, having given him *carte blanche* for the selection of his coadjutors, and for everything which he might deem requisite for the success of the enterprise.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

MESSRS. LONGMAN'S *Notes on Books*, issued to-day, gives us a new sense of the quiet times on which we have fallen; they are usually able to announce some book of mark as forthcoming, but, excepting what has already been promised three or six months ago, we find nothing new beyond a work on Thebes and its Tombs, by Mr. A. H. Rhind; a Tale of the Great Persian War, by the Rev. G. W. Cox, M.A.; a Narrative of the Chinese War of 1860, by Lieut.-Colonel Wolsey; and the Bampton Lectures for 1861, by Archdeacon Sandford. Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons likewise tell nothing fresh. Sir Archibald Alison's *Lives of Lord Castlereagh* and Sir Charles Stewart are now in the press, and will make three solid octavo volumes.

This week appears Mr. Dicey's *Memoir of Cavour*, a little book—which will whet the public interest for a greater concerning that ablest of modern statesmen; Mr. Jesse's *Life of Richard III.*, a history and defence of Crookback; and, edited by Mr. James Gairdner, the first volume of a series of Letters and Papers illustrative of Richard's reign and that of Henry VII.; a *Life and Correspondence of Francis Bacon*; Francatelli's *Cook's Guide*, and a fifteenth edition of Mrs. Dalgairns's *Cookery*; and two books on the American war—Dr. Lempriere's "*American Crisis Considered*," and a law-book by Mr. J. Moseley on "*What is Contraband of War*, and what is not, comprising all the American and English authorities." After these the books of the week are trifling, or reprints.

Mr. Gladstone's letter to Mr. Adam Black puts an end to that pleasant scheme by which some Edinburgh booksellers proposed to give their bound and unbound stocks an airing in a sea-voyage to Hamburg, or Jersey, or some other port, pocketing the paper-duty of 14l. per ton in drawback, minus cartage to and from Leith and freight, on the transaction, and bringing their books home again duty free in October. The scheme looked doubtful from the first, but when we remembered how the American Government once laid a heavy import duty on lead, and allowed statuary to enter duty free, and how thereon a knowing Yankee merchant imported his blocks of lead cast in effigy of Washington, and did some heavy business ere the law could stop him, we did not know but that our Northern kinsfolk might prove as 'cute and as successful. Mr. Gladstone's advice, that books exported to be re-imported, are in no sense merchandise, and cannot claim the privilege of books or paper sent for sale in a foreign or colonial market; and that, therefore, there can be no claim for drawback on such transactions, and that should any bookseller have obtained drawback on such pretence, he may be compelled to refund it—is a reading of the law which undoubtedly accords with justice and common-sense. If it had been possible to allow a drawback of duty on printed books, it should have been claimed and allowed openly under act of Parliament, and not left to be obtained under a troublesome fiction, which would place some of our great publishers under the necessity of chartering an East Indiaman in order to give the contents of their warehouses a trip to the Channel Islands and back.

Our usual book-list will show all, of any value, which has been published abroad during the past week. There is really nothing to note specially. Paris appears with its usual amount of reprints, chiefly religious and educational, and the same may be said of Berlin and Leipzig. But, from what we can learn, next winter will prove a richer harvest than any we have yet had from the banks of the Rhine and the Seine.

LADY CHARLOTTE PEPPY'S "*Domestic Sketches in Russia*," long ago announced by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, will be published by them in the course of September.

A NEW BIBLIOTHECA PISCATORIA; or, General Catalogue of Angling and Fishing Literature, by Mr. T. Westwood, is this week published at the Field office.

MR. GEO. STIFF and Mr. J. B. Thompson, the proprietors of the *Morning Chronicle*, it will be observed from the *Gazette*, have dissolved partnership.

MR. J. DEVEY is hard at work in Italy preparing a comprehensive life of the late Count Cavour, which Mr. Manwaring will shortly publish in one volume octavo.

The *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, weekly paper, following the example of its contemporary, the *Leeds Mercury*, has announced its intention to become a daily penny paper on the 1st October. The *Independent* was started in 1819, when an ebb tide had set in against James Montgomery's *Sheffield Iris*, and it has, for the last twenty years, been at the head of the Sheffield local press.

PEARLS FROM THE GOLDEN STREAMS, a monthly halfpenny magazine, edited by Mr. W. Hawkins, of Shrewsbury, is announced by Messrs. Houlston and Wright for October.

"THE EVENING STAR," it is discovered, "twinkles twice in every twenty-four hours"—that is to say, it shines in the afternoon in London, and reappears next morning at Swansea as the *Daily Cambria*.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq., of Cavers, died at his house in Roxburghshire on the 17th inst., aged seventy-one. He was a very voluminous writer, chiefly on controversial subjects. The following are the titles of some of his principal works: *The Structure of Prophecy*, *Popery*, and *Infidelity*, *The Philosophy of the Mind*, *The Advancement of Society in Knowledge and Religion*, *Errors regarding Religion*, and a large number of pamphlets. In fact, whenever a religious discussion was going on, you were nearly sure to see a pamphlet about it by James Douglas, of Cavers, make its appearance in the windows of the Scottish booksellers.

MISS MARTINEAU'S volume on *Household Education*, which has for some years been out of print, will be reproduced in a new edition by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., in October.

"NOTICE TO QUIT," a new three volume novel by Mr. Wills, author of "*Life's Foreshadowings*," will be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett next month.

MR. ROBERT COCKS, the music-publisher, has built and endowed ten almshouses at Old Buckenham, Norfolk. The houses have just been completed and tenanted. Each consists of a sitting-room, bed-room, washhouse, coal-house, and other conveniences; and each inmate receives 2s. a week and a ton of coal yearly.

PROFESSOR RANKINE'S "*Manual of Civil Engineering*" is announced by Messrs. Griffin, Bohn, and Co. for September.

ALL THE SPEECHES of Count Cavour are about to be published in a volume by the National Italian Society.

MR. WM. TEGG, in seasons bright or dull, keeps steadily at work publishing books safe and sure to sell. This week he issues editions of Anthon's *Greek Grammar*, edited by the Rev. J. R. Major, D.D., King's College; Dr. A. Clark's *Commentary*; Murray's *English Grammar*; Calmet's *Dictionary of the Bible*; Todd's *Lectures to Children*; Euripides *Bacchæ*, from the Text of Bothe; *Cyclopædia of Songs*; and Shakespeare's *Plays*, by Stevens and Malone, in a diamond edition.

THE REV. H. B. WILSON, we are informed on good authority, says the *Clerical Journal*, will soon be subjected to prosecution for his share in the "*Essays and Reviews*," not by the Bishop of Ely, but by other parties zealously interested in the faith and teaching of the Church.

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S pamphlet on Church-rates, and what Parliament ought to do concerning them, will be published by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. next week.

AN OFFICE AND CABIN COMPANION for engineers and officers of steam-vessels, consisting of observations, rules, and tables to facilitate such calculations as naval officers and engineers are called upon to make, by Mr. J. Simon Holland, will be published by Messrs. Atchley and Co. in October.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPEDIA, in one volume, by the Rev. John Eadie, of Glasgow, will be published by Messrs. Griffin, Bohn, and Co. in the course of September. It will be a dictionary of Christian and Jewish sects, denominations, heresies, dogmas, rites, sacraments, liturgies, creeds, confessions, monastic and religious orders, &c.

"THE INSTITUTE," a monthly medium of communication between the literary and mechanics' institutions in the country is announced for October.

PROFESSOR GEORGE L. CRAIK, of Queen's College, Belfast, has prepared "*A Compendious History of English Literature and the English Language from the Norman Conquest*," which Messrs. Griffin, Bohn, and Co., will publish in two large volumes, in the course of September. Mr. Craik divides his work under these headings: Original English, commonly called Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon; Second English, called Semi-Saxon; Third English, Mixed or Compound English; Middle or Latter Part of the Seventeenth Century; the Century between the English and French Revolutions; the Latter Part of the Eighteenth Century; the Nineteenth Century; the Last Age of the Georges; and the Victorian Age. Of course the work will contain many specimens of the writers noticed.

MR. EFFINGHAM WILSON, of the Royal Exchange, has in the press a new *Legal Handbook of the Law and Practice of Bankruptcy*, founded upon the new Act which has just received the royal assent, and which Act is a thorough, complete, and radical change from the old law. This little book, which will contain everything of importance and interest concerning the new relations of debtor and creditor, is being prepared by Dr. Walter Smith, of whose well-known series of *Legal Handbooks* many editions have been sold.

TWO WARRINGTON EDITORS.—Mr. Mackie, editor of the *Warrington Guardian*, brought an action against Mr. Gerrard, editor of the *Warrington Times*, to recover damages for a libel upon him in one of his leading articles. The case was tried before Mr. Manisty, Q.C., sitting as Commissioner, and a special jury. It appeared that Mr. Gerrard took an opposite view from Mr. Mackie on the question of appointing a chaplain to the workhouse at Warrington. Mr. Mackie seemed to have written against the appointment, and Mr. Gerrard, in a leading article, wrote of him, that if he continued that style of attack on a clergyman, who could not reply, he would be in the condition of a certain editor of a Bolton newspaper, who had been kicked out of Bolton with a damaged reputation, and who had fled for refuge to another place of obscurity, and had been left by Bolton to himself in the hope that he might reform, and become a better man. It appeared that Mr. Mackie had formerly edited a Bolton newspaper, and had gone thence to Warrington, and in the innuendoes pointing the libel it was averred that he was the person alluded to as "a certain editor," and "Warrington," the other "place of obscurity." For the defence it was contended that the facts applied to some other man, and not to Mr. Mackie, and that if the jury thought the libel did apply to him, the language was merely such as editors of country papers usually applied to each other, as an instance of which, a description in the "*Pickwick Papers*" was referred to, as it was elicited that Mr. Mackie had, on one occasion, called Mr. Gerrard's paper "a common sewer." The jury found a verdict for Mr. Mackie—damages 10l.

MR. W. WALLACE FIFE some years ago published, through Messrs. Groombridge and Sons, a small work entitled "*Agricultural Science applied in Practice*," which met with much praise and some success. He now complains that Messrs. Routledge and Co. have copied and amplified his title and occupied his ground, by issuing a work at the same price, 2s. 6d., by a Mr. Fletcher, called "*Farming Made Easy*;" or, *Agricultural Science reduced to Practice*. He has remonstrated with Messrs. Routledge, but without success. They say Mr. Fletcher's book is currently known as "*Farming Made Easy*," and that they never heard of the existence of Mr. Fife's book; and that if he is willing to go to law about the right to the title, they are ready to meet him. A legal contest Mr. Fife will not undertake; he feels sure, however, that he has right on his side, and law, if he were inclined to try it; and that Mr. Fletcher, if Messrs. Routledge did not, must have known all about his book, and appropriated the pith of his title, and cut his volume out of the market.

INDIA.—All Calcutta has been engrossed with the trial of the Rev. James Long for the publication of "*Nil Darpan*," a drama written by a native who had been educated in English schools and colleges, and had become an inspector of schools, and then an inspecting post-master. The drama was published at Dacca some nine months ago in the Bengalee language, and in it

English gentlemen settled in the interior of India figured as fools and scoundrels. The drama would have remained unknown even to the Bengalees, had not the enemies of the indigo planters fished it up. It was put into the hands of the Rev. James Long, who either translated it or had it translated, and who, at any rate, corrected the proof sheets, and gave the order for the number of copies (500) to be printed, and paid for the printing. Even still it might have remained harmless, for few would have taken the trouble to wade through the weary stuff; but the drama suddenly acquired for itself a fame and importance which its author little imagined it would ever have. The whole of the 500 copies printed were sent by the Rev. James Long to the office of the Secretary of the Government of Bengal. From thence they were distributed, some to England and many in India, under the frank of the Bengal Government. On finding that such calumnies with regard to the body they represented were being circulated by the Government of Bengal, the Secretary to the Landholders' and Commercial Association wrote to the Government of Bengal, and asked whether the "Nil Darpan" had been circulated under the Government frank and seal with the sanction of that Government. To this the Lieutenant-Governor replied: "1st. That such circulation had taken place, but not by his order. 2nd. That the "Nil Darpan" was no libel. 3rd. That the object of publication was to indicate to respectable official or other European gentlemen the direction popular native feeling was taking. 4th. That the circulation of the pamphlet under the official frank of the Secretariat had occurred by 'some inadvertence or mistake,' while an expression of sincere sympathy was put in at the end as a plea in mitigation." The Lieutenant-Governor, it will be observed, says that the circulation of the pamphlet under the official frank of the Secretariat had occurred by some "inadvertence or mistake," but Mr. Jones, the registrar of the Secretariat, upon oath declared that he had received from the Rev. James Long 500 copies of the work—all that were printed—and that some of these were sent to England, and a great many distributed in India by him, under direct orders of the Secretary, and that the distribution of this large number of copies occupied some two or three days. It is a strange inadvertence to be so methodically gone about, a very uncommon mistake which was undertaken so deliberately. Mr. Jones admitted that the covers were all franked by him, and that there could be no doubt on the mind of any one receiving them that they came from the Bengal-office. Finding that the Lieutenant-Governor refused to give up the names of those who circulated what they thought a "false and malicious publication," the Landholders' and Commercial Association was forced to apply to the law, in order to compel that information to be given to them. They, therefore, proceeded against the printer, who, on giving up the name of the Rev. James Long, as the person who had revised the proof sheets and given him the order to print, and with whom alone he had any dealings with regard to the work—was, at the last session, fined ten rupees and discharged. Mr. Long was proceeded against criminally on two counts, the one of having maliciously libelled the editor of the *Englishman*, and the other of having libelled the whole body of indigo planters. The case was tried by Sir Mordaunt Wells and a special jury, consisting of ten Europeans and Eurasians, one Armenian, and one Parsee. The trial lasted two days, the court being densely crowded during the whole time, chiefly by Europeans of every rank. On Saturday afternoon, July 20, the jury, after consulting for about forty minutes, returned a verdict of guilty on both counts. Sentence had not been pronounced when the last mail left.

UNITED STATES.—LYNCH LAW.—The office of the *Democrat*, a newspaper published at Bangor, Maine, said to entertain Secession views, has been entered by a mob, and the contents of the office burned in the street. A man who made some demonstrations in opposition to the acts of the mob was badly used, but finally rescued and put into jail.

BIBLES ORDERED FROM ENGLAND.—The *Southern Christian Advocate* publishes the following notice: At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Bible Society of Charleston, 250l. were appropriated for the purchase of Bibles from the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Charleston Bible Society in February resolved to continue its relations with the American Bible Society, though not unmindful that the New York Legislature offered men and money to subdue the South. But recent events warn us that we have no friends in the North, and we look abroad for our supply of Bibles until we can print them at home.

THE PRINTING OFFICE of the *Democratic Standard*, a Secession paper printed at Concord, N.H., was destroyed by a mob on the 8th of August. The publishers were with difficulty saved from the violence of the crowd.

MR. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY has been appointed United States' Minister to Austria.

POOR HORACE GREELY, editor of the *New York Tribune*, has come into sore trouble since the affair of Bull's Run. He denied that he was responsible for the words "On to Richmond," which had been the cry of the *Tribune* for weeks, and announced his determination to exclude henceforth from his columns all criticisms on the management of the war, and keep his contributors to the simple narration of facts. Of course, this policy takes the very life out of the *Tribune*, and its circulation, it is said, is running down rapidly, and that it is probable Mr. Greely will retire from "the stump" which he has occupied for more than twenty years.

MR. ORMSBY M. MITCHELL, the well-known lecturer and professor of astronomy, residing in Cincinnati, has been appointed Brigadier-General. He is a native of Kentucky and was a graduate of West Point.

MR. JOHN BIGELOW, associate-editor, and proprietor of the *New York Evening Post*, has been appointed consul at Paris. Mr. Bigelow has been long a zealous student in some departments of French Literature, and his collection of the writings of Fénelon and Madame Guyon, in various editions, is said to be very complete.

NOT CONTENT with "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," and "The Star-Spangled Banner," a prize was offered by some patriotic Americans, for a National American Hymn. As might have been foreseen, a national hymn was not to be had on these terms. The committee of thirteen, to whom were referred the various compositions offered for the prize, have made their report. They state that in the conditions on which they accepted the trust, they reserved the "right of rejecting all contributions, whatever their merit, should none of them be deemed suitable." They examined 1200 manuscripts, of which about one-third were accompanied by music, and with very few exceptions the hymns proved of interest only to their writers as rhymed expressions of personal feeling or fancy. After a careful and repeated consideration of the remainder, the committee are unanimously of the opinion that, although some of them have a degree of poetic excellence which will probably place them high in public favour as lyrical compositions, no one of them is well suited for a National Hymn. They, therefore, make no award. One of the conditions of the competition was that the most meritorious of the songs should be published, and such have been placed in the hands of the publishers, Messrs. Rudd and Carleton, and will be issued at their own risk; the publication, if profitable, going to the benefit of a patriotic fund.

FRANCE.—The *Times* of Thursday last has an amusing article on the development of the bookselling trade and the doctrine of Masses in one firm and partnership. The case is this: A church in Paris has contracted to perform 30,000 Masses. The sacerdotal Staff of the Church is unable to perform all this number itself, and is compelled to procure assistance. The gigantic total is divided into smaller numbers, and different priests in the city take orders for so many thousand each, at the rate of a franc a Mass. But the process of arrangement does not stop here. A spirited bookseller in Paris sees, in this juncture and sudden complication in the spiritual department, an opening for trade, and commences negotiations with the sub-contracting priests. He takes the Masses off their hands, engaging for their due execution, and pays them for parting with their bargain by giving them a part of their francs back again in books. He also pays the priests whose services he engages in their stead in books. He thus receives in money, and pays in goods to both sets of priests, and, as his books cost him a fraction of their nominal value, it need not be said that he is a great gainer by the exchange. The relief of departed spirits thus becomes part and parcel of the trade of a flourishing bookseller in the capital, who puts down so many souls to be succoured in his day-book. Large orders for a place in Abraham's bosom are executed with the utmost despatch. Imagine the surprise with which an old-fashioned member of the publishing trade would find, on entering into partnership with a thriving firm, that he had undertaken a growing trade with both worlds, and had entered into a formal contract, signed and sealed, to release twenty thousand souls from Purgatory, and must advertise instantly for five hundred priests with rapid articulation! There are now many booksellers in Paris who act as general agents for relief from Purgatory, and take the part of middle-men between the religious public and the officiating priests, who receive orders for this object with the same businesslike attention with which they receive all others, insert them in their ledgers, guard them by double entry, and execute them with punctilious fidelity. But there appears to be a drawback upon this kind of trade—viz., that those who conduct it do not seem to have that deep conviction of the utility of such human ministrations for the help of the departed which is needed to make them true to their engagements. An order for so many Masses having been received and paid for, they become conveniently sceptical as to the real advantage they confer upon the departed. A Mass deducted here and there, at any rate, cannot make so much difference. At last the interval between the number of Masses performed and paid for becomes so wide that it cannot escape detection. There is an investigation, and the falsified accounts are solemnly examined in court. M. Vidal, who is connected with the Purgatorial department of a bookseller's shop in Paris, has outraged all decency on this head, and performed such tricks with his figures that no spiritual customers can ever enter that shop again with the least confidence. It is worse than any case of adulteration among ourselves, and Dr. Hassall himself never discovered such astounding fraud. M. Vidal's arithmetical inaccuracies possessed themselves of that very important column, the column of hundreds, and the account-books inspected in court exhibited actually such metamorphoses as that of 60 Masses into 360, and 35 into 335. Such discoveries will, perhaps, throw a damper upon the growing Mass trade in France, and teach our neighbours the lesson that ingenious combinations may be carried too far.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Mr. W. Stainton, Lincoln.

Alexander Smith's Poems. 1st edition or the 5th edition.
Practical Draughtsman. Longman and Co.
The Trapper's Daughter.
Peter Pindar. Old copy.
Dean Swift's Tale of a Tub. Old copy.
Butler's Hudibras. Old copy.
Heir of Redcliff. Old copy.
Bleak House. Old copy, 1 vol.
Macmillan's Magazine, from the commencement to May 1861. Parts.
Thorndale; or, the Conflict of Opinion.
Pickwick Papers. Old copy.

TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—James Berkeley Thompson and George Stiff, Strand, newspaper proprietors.—W. Chappell and T. F. Beale, Regent-street, music publishers.

BANKRUPTS.—Oscar Fitzallen Owers, Sussex-terrace, Westbourne-grove, Paddington, bookseller and stationer, Sept. 4, at half-past eleven, and Sept. 27, at half-past one, at Basinghall-street. Off. assignee, Mr. Stansfeld, Basinghall-street; sol., Messrs. Harrison and Lewis, Old Jewry.

Raymond D'Arcy Newton, Warwick-square, City, advertising agent and dealer in newspapers, Sept. 4, at half-past twelve, and Sept. 30, at two, at Basinghall-street. Off. assignee, Mr. Stansfeld, Basinghall-street; sol., Messrs. Lawrance and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

Thomas Culleton, 25, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, Middlesex, engraver and stationer, Sept. 9, at eleven, and Oct. 9, at half-past one, at Basinghall-street. Off. assignee, Mr. Graham, Coleman-street; sol., Mr. Peckham, Ludgate-street.

INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.—Sept. 27, F. Bourne, Hythe, Kent, bookseller and tobaccoconist.—Sept. 12, A. T. Read, Rugby, Warwickshire, bookseller, stationer, and printer.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—In re J. HAYDAY (before Mr. Commissioner FONBLANQUE).—The bankrupt, who was a bookbinder, of 31, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, applied for a certificate. Mr. H. Linklater was for the assignees, and Mr. C. E. Lewis for the bankrupt. Debts, 2117l.; ditto holding life policies, 8587l.; liabilities, 171l.; assets already realised 1800l. It appeared that the bankrupt had been in business during thirty-six years, and his trading had been latterly continued at the instance of the principal creditor. It was stated that the bankrupt's profits had been reduced by twenty-five per cent. in consequence of the recent trade combinations. The Commissioner: I suppose that in a little time we shall better understand the evil of these combinations, and that the consequences will fall upon those who least expect it. I shall allow a second-class certificate.

Re TALLIS (before Mr. Commissioner FONBLANQUE).—This was the adjourned examination meeting under the bankruptcy of John Tallis, of No. 199, Strand, publisher, &c. The balance-sheet, prepared by Messrs. Charles Brown and Dubois, ranges from the 31st of December, 1859, to the 17th of April last, disclosing this summary: Dr. To creditors, 4571l. 13s.; creditors claiming to hold security, 16,321l. 17s. 3d.; creditors to be paid in full, 326l. 0s. 11d.; profit on trading, 3212l. 12s. 7d.; to dividend on "B" share, 525l.; to capital, 31st December, 1859, 32,495l. 9s. 1d.; total, 57,632l. 12s. 10d. Cr. Debtors, good, 822l. 10s. 2d.; doubtful, estimated to produce 155l. 11s. 9d.; property given up to official assignee, 672l. 14s. 1d.; property, 10,213l. 4s. 2d.; excepted

articles, 20*l*.; property claimed by creditors, 38,636*l*. 7*s*.; losses, 926*l*. 17*s*. 3*d*.; trade expenses, 5110*l*. 4*s*. 10*d*.; domestic and personal expenses, 1075*l*. 3*s*. 7*d*.; total, 57,632*l*. 12*s*. 10*d*. The property held as security consists of shares in the London Printing and Publishing Company (Limited), an assignment of the bankrupt's interest in the *Illustrated News of the World*, &c. An adjournment for a fortnight was taken by consent.

PAPER DUTY DRAWBACK.—Mr. Adam Black wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, inquiring if he considered it would be justifiable in publishers who hold quantities of printed stock in sheets to export it, with a view of getting the drawback on the paper, and re-importing it after the duty was repealed, and he received the following answer:—"A. Black, Esq., M.P.—Liverpool, Aug. 17, 1861.—MY DEAR SIR,—Being desirous to send an answer as clear and full as possible to your letter of the 5th August, I referred the subject of it to the Board of Inland Revenue, and I have this day received a reply. You are aware that neither the board nor I have any authority to interpret the law; but while disclaiming such authority, it is often the duty of a Minister of Finance, or of a Revenue Department, to give the best information in his or its power. On this occasion we are advised that books exported for the purpose of claiming the drawback of excise thereon, and with a view to reimportation after the date when the paper duty ceases, are not exported as merchandise within the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 23, and that consequently there is no title to drawback upon them. We are further advised that any person having obtained the drawback under such circumstances might be compelled, by information in the Court of Exchequer, to refund it. I have only to add that I highly appreciate the motive which prompted your letter, and that you are at full liberty to make any use of this reply which you think proper.—I remain, my dear sir, very faithfully yours, W. GLADSTONE."

COMPOSITORS AND POSTMEN.—A compositor writes to the *Morning Star*:—"Can you inform me why the London letter-carriers never, by any chance, at their grievance meetings, mention a syllable touching the privileges they possess over ordinary working men? I am quite willing to acknowledge that 2*s*. per week is quite little enough to maintain a family in London; but I do think that the public ought to be made aware that not one letter-carrier in London would forego his privileges for 5*s*. per week extra. For instance: he is provided with cap, coat, trousers, boots, and cape, without any deduction; when ill, he gets two-thirds of his salary, and medical attendance free. He can also look forward to superannuation on two-thirds of his salary. He also has a fortnight's holiday every year without deduction; and last, though not least, Christmas boxes, which vary from 4*l*. or 5*l*. a year to I am afraid to say how much. Compare all this with the class of men to which I belong—compositors. I have to thank myself fortunate to get 5*s*. 6*d*. per diem for ten and a half hours' work, and no clothes, no Christmas boxes, no holidays (except compulsory ones when we have nothing to do, which unfortunately is too frequent), no prospect of superannuation, except in the peaceful 'wool-hole.' I think the truth should be told, and I can only say that I, for one, would rather be a letter-carrier than a compositor."

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Monday, 2nd Sept., and three following days, a large collection of miscellaneous books.

By THE SAME, on Friday, September 6th, and following day, a large collection of miscellaneous music.

PAST SALES.

By Messrs. SOTHEY and WILKINSON, on Monday, 12th August, and four following days, the library of the late Rev. Dr. Bandinel. We conclude our enumeration of remarkable lots from last week:

Processionale Completum per Totum Anni Circulum. Ad usum Celebris Ecclesie Eboracensis, de novo correctum et emendatum cum Collectis Impensis honesti viri Johannis Gachet librarii Eboraci commorantis, printed in red and black ink, with musical notes. Eboraci, 1530. 8*6l*.

Regius (Urbanus) A lytle treatise after the manner of an Epystyle wherein he declareth the cause of the great controversy that hath bene and is yet at this day in the Chrysten religion, and also the dyversyte betwene the ryght worshiping and service of God and the ceremonies invented by mannis institution; woodcut by Holbein, with his name in full on the title-page, black letter. Imprinted by me Gwalter Lynne, 1548. 3*l*. 8*s*.

Ritson (J.) Works, together 24 vols. 17*l*. 10*s*.
Pervula. Here begynneth a treatyse called Pervula; the preceding over a woodcut of a schoolmaster; black letter, from the Heber collection. Ames, Herbert, and Dibdin describe other editions, but not the present, which has six leaves without date, and closes with Wynkyn de Worde's small device under the words "Et sic est finis" 11*l*. 5*s*.

Primer. This Primer in Englyshe and in Latyn is newly correctyd thys presente yere of our Lord MCCCCXXXVIII, black and red letter, the Latin of smaller type than the English version, double columns—The Prystles and Gospels in Englyshe, black letter, double columns. Imprinted at London in Flete-strete by me Roberte Redman, dwellynge at the sygne of the George nexte to Saynte Dunstan's Church, (1538). 10*l*. 5*s*.

Scot (T.) "The Workes of the most Famous and Reverend Divine Mr. Thomas Scot, Batcheler in Divinitie, sometimes preacher in Norwich. Printed at Utrick, 1624. 7*l*.

Oliver (Cromwell) Protector. Autograph Letter to Colonel Walton, July 5, 1644, after the Battle of Marston Moor. 34*l*. 10*s*.

Oliver (Cromwell) Protector. Autograph Letter to Colonel Walton. No year (Sept. 5 or 6). 24*l*. 10*s*.

Ormerod (G.) History of the County Palatine and City of Chester (including King's Vale Royal and Leicester's Cheshire Antiquities), 3 vols., portrait, map, engraved plates and woodcuts, calf, full gilt backs, scarce, 1819. 33*l*. 10*s*.

Religious Broadside. "The Complaint of a Sinner" vexed with Paine, desiring the Joye that ever shall remayne, after W. E. moralised, Finis W. Birch, black letter, with a border. Imprinted by Alexander Lacy for Richard Appow, dwellyng in Paternoster Row, hard by the Castle taverne, n. d. 3*l*. 12*s*.

Rooth (D. Bp. of Ossory) Analecta Sacra Nova et Mira, de rebus Catholicorum in Hibernia pro fide et religione gestis, three parts complete, 2 vols. Colon. 1617-19. 7*l*.

Stubbes (J.) The Discoverie of a Gaping Gulf whereinto England is like to be swallowed by another French marriage, if the Lord forbid not the banes, by letting her Majesty see the sin and punishment thereof. Mense Augusti, anno 1579. (Printed by Singleton) 1579. A very curious and interesting tract, written to dissuade the marriage of Queen Elizabeth with the Duke of Anjou. It was strictly suppressed by order of the Queen, and the author and publisher had their right hands cut off. 8*l*.

Tofte (Robert). Laura. The Toyes of a Traveller, or the Feast of Fancies, divided into three parts, by R. T. (Robert Tofte), Gentleman. Small 8vo. London, printed by Valentine Sims, 1597. A collection of sonnets of the highest rarity, believed to be unique. 29*l*. 10*s*.

Tunstall (Cuthbert) Certaine godly and devout prayers, translated into Englyshe by T. Paynell. Black letter, printed in double columns, Latin and English, in black and red ink. Imprinted by John Cawoode, 1558. 3*l*. 15*s*.

Wermilicus (Otho) A Spyrtyuall and moost precyouse Pearle, teaching all men to love and embrace the Crosse (translated from the German by Miles Coverdale). Sett forth by Edward, Duke of Somerset. Black letter, with additional prayers. Imprinted for Gwalter Lynne, 1550. 5*l*.

Shakespeare (W.) The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmarke, newly imprinted and enlarged to almost as much againe as it was, according to the true and perfect copy. Fine copy, in old gilt russia. John Smethwicke, 1611. On the title-page is written in a coeval hand, "for Marc Stapfer"—? if by the poet himself! 31*l*.

Taylor (John, the Water Poet). The Sculler, rowing from Tiber to Thames, with his Boate laden with a hotchpotch or Gallimaufry of Sonnets, Satyres, and Epigrams; with an addition of Pastorall Equivoques, or the Complaint of a Shepheard, woodcut of the Author in his boat, by E. A. and are to sold at the Pide-Bull, neere St. Austin's gate, 1612. With Commendatory Verses, by Nicholas Breton, Samuel Rowlands, and others; also verses by the author, addressed to Mr. Benjamin Johnson, Thomas Coriat, &c., &c. 11*l*. 15*s*.

Spanish Armada. A Copy of the Brief or Letters Patent, granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1600-1 unto Richard Grafton, for the lawfull Collection of Alma from the Charitably disposed through all the Realme of England for two years, to recompence and repaire his great losses both in Spaine and Ireland. Black letter. Printed by Thomas Purfoot, n. d. 8*l*. 10*s*.

Taylor (John, the Water Poet). All the Workes of John Taylor, the Water Poet, being sixty-three in number, collected into one volume. The Roxburghe Copy, very good and sound, old gilt russia, the Duke's arms in gold on the sides. 1630. 11*l*. 15*s*.

Wood (Anthony a) Athenæ Oxonienses; or, History, of Oxford Writers, and Fasti Oxonienses, with very extensive additions by the Rev. Dr. Bliss, 5 vols. in 4. Large thick paper, only twenty-five printed, boards, lettered. 1880-20. 15*l*.

York. The Names of all the Maiores, Sherifs and Balives of the Cittie of Yorke, beginninge at Richard the First (A.D. 1273, John Spencer, first Maiores) to the Reigne of King James, A.D. 1609. Neatly written on a roll of vellum, about 40 feet long, by 6 inches and half in width. Besides the mere list, as mentioned above, this curious document contains notices of events and matters which took place in England during the long period embraced within the dates given. In fine condition, with its pristine bag to enclose it in, similar in every respects to those formerly in use in the Exchequer and other offices. 26*l*.

Yorkshire Genealogies. The Book containing the Genealogy of the Families in Yorkshire bearing Arms, compiled by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, Marshall to Norroy, Kinge of Arms in 1584, the Coats and Crests neatly drawn with the pen. A manuscript, of nearly three hundred leaves, with a complete index. 27*l*. 10*s*.

The sale realised 1916*l*. 11*s*.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ENGLISH.

BACON.—The Life and Correspondence of Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Albans. Cr 8vo cl 14*s*. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

BOOK (The) of Trades; or, Circle of the Useful Arts. Illustrated. 13th edit 16mo cl 3*s*. 6*d*. Griffin and Co.

BREWER.—Book of Common Prayer, its History and Principles. By the Rev. C. H. Bromby, M.A. Part II. Fcp 8vo cl limp 5*s*. A. and C. Black.

BENNET.—Mentone and the Riviera as a Winter Climate. By J. Hy. Bennet, M.D. Post 8vo cl 3*s*. 6*d*. Churchill.

CALNET'S Dictionary of the Holy Bible. By the late Mr. Charles Taylor. 14th edit imper 8vo cl 15*s*. W. Tegg.

CAVOUAT.—A Memoir. By Edward Dicey. Post 8vo cl 6*s*. 6*d*. Macmillan and Co.

CHAMISSO'S Peter Schlemihl; with a Vocabulary and Explanatory Notes, by Falck Lebahn. New edition 12mo cl 3*s*. 6*d*. Lockwood and Co.

DAVIS.—The Tablet of Shadows; a Fantasy; and other Poems. By Francis Davis. Post 8vo cl 4*s*. Hamilton and Co.

DALABRE.—The Franchise of Cookery adapted to the Business of Everyday Life. By Mrs. Dalabre. 13th edit enlarged; 12mo cl 3*s*. 6*d*. Griffin and Co.

D'ALBERT.—The Life of Jeanne D'Albret, Queen of Navarre. From numerous unpublished sources. By Martha Walker Freer. New edit. (Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library, Vol. XVIII.) Cr 8vo cl 5*s*. Hurst and Blackett.

D'ACRE.—The Italian Navies on the West Swiss Railway, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland. With Preface by Merle D'Aubigne. Fcp 8vo cl 5*s*. 1*d*. Wertheim and Co.

DE GASPARIN.—The Near and the Heavenly Horizons. By Mme. de Gasparin. Cheap edit 12mo cl 3*s*. 6*d*. Hamilton and Co.

DICKENS.—Barnaby Rudge. By Charles Dickens. New edit illust. Vol. I. Post 8vo cl 7*s*. 6*d*. Chapman and Hall.

DIER Table. The Digestive Qualities of various sorts of Food arranged in order of Digestibility. 48mo swd 3*d*. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

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